The WEEKLY Post.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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"OUR LIFE IS TWOFOLD."

BY ALICE WINSTON.

Dost ever with thy spirit's vision see
(Within the pictured halls of memory)
An image of thyself when fair and young?
Until this face seems but a mask that hides
Above a soul with features young and fair?
O tell me what these wondrous glimpses are?
Think'st that thou see'st through Fancy's open door
Nothing but shadows on Youth's distant shore,
If they be shadows, then as well we may
Call sunshine but the shadow of the day,
Or roses but the shadows o'er bower,
And perfume but the shadow of the flower!
If these sweet memories which live as long
As doth the soul, and to the soul belong,
Are only shadows, then go to the seed
From out the snow-wrast earth; for spring will greet
Nothing from out the Past to beautify
The pathway which she treads! Go avail the sky,
And call the starlight shadow; for the sun,
Just reaching earth, was born—Oh long ago!

The distant planet's emanations are
As much the golden lining of the star,
As though that world were close beside our own;
And so the joys within the years long gone
Are just as real to him to make them so,
As though not born within the "Long ago!"
For "Life is Twofold;" Youth it's own world has,
Whose boundary each soul that lives must pass
And back and forth, like birds which chase the spring,
Our restless souls are often wandering,
Finding, as 'twere, a second Spring to bless
With blossoms what were else a wilderness!

The new born flow'r, which to the sun has crept,
May never 'neath the starlight soft have slept;
Its leaves (like eyelids open) not yet have seen
The moonlight tint with gold its foliage green;
And yet its sweet breath seems to whisper low
A secret buried in the long ago!
When birds (those wee musicians, with some trick
Hid in the tiny flute within their beak)
Sing songs to you as sweetly—tenderly—
As mothers sing their baby's lullaby—
Have you, while they are singing, never heard
Some voice long hushed (sweeter than voice of bird)
Calling from out the Past? Canst tell to me
From whence, and what, this wondrous mystery?

"Our Life is Twofold." As the body hath
Its spirit veiled with covering of flesh,
So does the Past (have "shell within within a shell")
Seem lurking 'neath each present hour—its seal
Stamping each moment with some joy or path
That we with smiles or tears live o'er again!
—Cin. Enquirer.

The Residence of Mr. Stewart, the Millionare, in New York.

Cold as a snow-bank in December rises Stewart's marble palace at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Fronting on Thirty-fourth street, the main entrance is reached by a flight of eighteen marble steps, the portico supported by six Corinthian columns. The architecture of the building is Corinthian. The windows on Thirty-fourth street number twenty-three; those on Fifth avenue nine. The size of these is in proportion to the height of the different stories, and each contains a single pane of French plate glass. Those on the first or parlor floor have pretty little balconies. The house is three stories high, not including a fine basement and vaulted roof. The white marble stairway is in the center of the building, and leads to the upper part of the house. The floors of three stories are of Italian marble. The first contains the breakfast room, with panels of yellow and gold, brought out by the scarlet bordering.

On the right of the entrance is the reception-room, frescoed in blue and gold. This leads into the grand saloon on the east, which has handsome windows on Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. From the grand saloon we enter Mr. Stewart's billiard-room, in green and gold, and through this walk into the picture gallery, containing a fine collection of works of native and foreign artists. On the north side are placed paintings by Americans, and to the other sections belong pictures brought from abroad. Above all the heads of French and American artists who are distinguished in the works of art, and we here recognize Rosa Bonheur, Laroche, Meissonier, Church, Bierstadt, Gifford and Huntington; The "Horsefair," by Rosa Bonheur, and a cattle piece by her brother, occupy spaces at either end of the gallery. Church's magnificent picture of "Niagara," and Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountain Scenes," also have places assigned.

On the second floor, several beautiful rooms form Mrs. Stewart's suite; these are ornamented with rich dark woods. The room on this floor immediately above the grand saloon is the guest chamber; the billiard-room opening from this, is frescoed in blue and gold. The rooms above these are said to be designed for distinguished guests.

In this suite we find no marble, but here everything is simple and elegant; attached is a billiard-room, also especially intended for the guests. The wine-room is near this suite.

The servants apartments in the upper stories are convenient and comfortable, and, in the basement, the kitchen, laundry, attic room, and, in fact, every cranny and square inch are perfectly finished. But even surrounded by all this grandeur, those accustomed to the dainty refinement of a smaller home, where the individuality of each member is not only seen but felt, realize the lack which gold can never supply.—New York Cor. of Wash. Patriot.

—A gentleman playing cards at Badenbaden was much annoyed by an inquisitive stranger, who stood beside him and tried into his hand. At last he took a pinch of snuff and administered it to his tormentor, immediately saying: "I beg your pardon, but you were so near me, sir, that I mistook your nose for my own."

A THRILLING TALE.

Two Hundred Men Adrift on an Ice Floe.

A dispatch, published on Monday, mentioned that there had been a sudden movement of the ice on the Hudson river, and February 5th, says:

In Haverstraw bay, on Saturday, there were about one hundred and seventy fishermen at work with their nets. It was a terrible day. They were scattered all over the river, braving the piercing, cutting wind, intent only upon ending up the week with a "catch" full of profit and going home to their families. At half-past four, P. M., a cry of terror rang through the crowd.

"THE ICE IS MOVING!

Go for the shore!" shouted a burly but pale-faced fisherman, as he hurried along to the westward, and in an instant the wildest excitement ensued. The toilers looked to the northward and observed clear water between the ice they were on and the solid frozen bridge north of Gruger's. The entire field of ice, embracing the whole channel of Haverstraw bay, was on the move, and carrying with it nearly two hundred human beings. Pikes and nets were dropped and there was

A RUSH FOR SAFETY,

while the air was filled with cries for help from the throats of the cut-off fishermen, who could be seen rushing about upon the ice wildly.

In ten minutes after both the western and eastern shores were lined with villagers, who ran wildly about the beach, scarcely knowing what to do. Finally a few of the more cool-headed launched four boats, and started on a dangerous voyage of rescue. In the meantime scores of the fishermen had reached the edge of the ice nearest the shore, and

TRUSTING TO LUCK,

plunged into the freezing water and reached *terra firma* in safety, covered from head to foot with a thick coating of ice. It was then discovered that nine were left, and that the surging tide was swinging the field of ice far out into the river, the Hudson at the point named being extremely wide. Again the boats started to the rescue, but before they reached the frozen island five out of the nine were in the river struggling frantically against death. Just as they were about giving up the boats reached them, and they were dragged in completely exhausted, and two of them had fainted. In an instant, almost, their clothing was

FROZEN STIFF,

and the rowers with great difficulty kept them alive by constant and vigorous rubbing until the shore was reached, when their benumbed forms were handed over to willing hands and carried to warm firesides, where they soon after showed signs of life, but the hands of all were badly frozen, as were also their ears. As soon as they were landed upon the beach the boats again started for the ice field to rescue the four surviving fishermen. By this time the detached ice had floated down the river two miles, and the

CRIES FOR HELP

from the throats of the unfortunate men were agonizing in the extreme. They could be seen in the centre of the field, stamping and running and throwing up their arms, but nothing could prevail upon them to leave the centre, as the chopping waves were breaking up the edges of the ice, and now and then huge cracks would run along the frozen surface for hundreds of feet, giving warning to the fishermen that their floating ice island was, by the action of the wind and waves, breaking to pieces beneath them. Darkness came and then the moon rose upon the scene, and still the wind blue with great violence. The four small boats containing brave hearts were fastened to the ice-field and floated down the river with it, the occupants of the boats vainly endeavoring to get

THE NOW PERISHING MEN

to come towards them. Ten o'clock came, and all were six miles away from the "break off," when the men in the boats noticed a cessation of the cries from the fishermen. This to them was full of horror, as it gave token of the possibility of the unfortunate men freezing to death. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly, so a hurried consultation was had, and it was resolved to make a desperate attempt to save them. Accordingly, after several efforts to gain a foothold upon the ice, during which three or four of the boatmen fell into the river, a firm standing place was found, when the boats were dragged on the ice and then all hands started for the fishermen, whom they found in a terrible condition, with feet, noses, hands and ears frozen. They had

GIVEN UP ALL HOPES

of succor and expected death in a short time. They were hurried to the boats, all getting away from the ice field in safety, and landing on the west shore, ten miles from where they started. The fishermen were then taken to Cruger's, where they are now with their respective families and receiving the best medical attention. Their situations are precarious, though it is possible they may recover.

A Big Jewel Robbery.

It really would seem as though London jewellers are very foolish people from the ways in which thieves often get the better of them. A case in point, writes a London correspondent, occurred a few days ago. A well dressed man entered the establishment of Messrs. London & Ryder, who have a remarkably pretty shop in Bond street, where the great jewellers mostly do congregate, and stated that he had lately come into a good deal of money, and requested that goods, which he selected to the amount of $30,000, might be sent to a house he named in a very respectable street, for his wife to choose from. Accordingly a clerk was sent with the articles, and on reaching the house was asked to sit down at a table, "Mr. Tyrrell," who had ordered the goods, and the lady being at the other side.

The jeweller pulled out of his bag valuables to the amount of some $10,000, and put them on the table for the customers to examine, but left his bag with the rest under the table with his feet upon it. Presently the lady rose, but the jeweller took no notice of her movements until he found a handkerchief stuffed with chloroform applied to his face. He was then placed in an almost unconscious state on a sofa, with his arms tied behind and threatened with death if he moved. At length he got his hands free, obtained a policeman, and with him searched the house only to find it perfectly deserted.

At eight o'clock in the evening the servant returned, who stated that she had been engaged the previous evening, and had on the day of the robbery been sent off to a distant part of London with a note addressed to a lady, whom she had in vain spent hours in endeavoring to find. It subsequently transpired that "Mr. Tyrrell" had previously visited another eminent jeweller and ordered goods to a large amount. In this case, however, what would appear to most people as an ordinary discretion, had been displayed, and two men, one strong and stalwart, accompanied the valuables. Consequently Mrs. Tyrrell appeared and stated that Mr. Tyrrell was not at home.

In their haste to get away the sharpers forgot the bag with the greater portion of the jewelry which the jeweller had placed under the table. The robbery is the neatest thing in thefts which has occurred in London for some time.

VARIETIES.

—One-fourth of the globe is said to be granite.

—A Cincinnati man applied in vain for an insurance upon the ice covering a pond owned by him until he could house it.

—An exchange says: Miss Emma Dill wants a clerkship in the Wisconsin Legislature, and, the places being all filled, the members are in a dill-emma.

—A Western gentleman lately put himself to bed on the steps of a church, and trying to fold the snowflakes around him, declared every time he grasped a handful, that the darned sheet always tore so.

—Lake Champlain at present is one unbroken sheet of ice, which extends as far as the eye can reach, this being the fourteenth time the phenomenon has been seen during the last fifty-five years.

—Sister Stanislaus, one of the original members of the order of Carmelite nuns, which was established in Maryland sixty years ago, died at the convent in Baltimore on Friday, aged seventy years.

—A kiss, says a French author, gives more pleasure than anything else in the world. But she evidently never experienced the childish rapture of descending the parlor stairs by sliding down the banisters.

—A gentleman in Columbus, Ga., who stopped the other day to allow a boy leading a blind man out of a gate to pass him, was annoyed by the length of the procession, as behind these came a man with a hand organ and a monkey, a negro on crutches, a lame mule and a three-legged dog.

—The other day, while a teacher was hearing a boy recite his lesson, the following passage occurred: "The wages of sin is death." The teacher, wishing to get the word "wages" out by deduction, asked, "What does your father get every Saturday night?" The boy answered promptly, "He gets drunk."

—A mother in Massachusetts had a school teacher arrested the other day for excessive punishment of her ten-year-old boy. The poor little thing had been struck about the face, she said, with a ferule, leaving ugly bruises, and there was the lad with two black and blue scars reaching far down on each cheek. The Justice called the boy to him, and tenderly touched the scars to see if the face was sore, when lo! the marks came off wherever the finger came in contact with them.

—A New Orleans negro stole the wedding outfit of a young lady. It consisted of eight yards of tulle, valued at about twenty dollars; sixteen yards of silk, valued at forty dollars, and twelve yards of tarletan, valued at twelve dollars. The gallant recorder has surrendered the goods to the lady, whose wedding is to come off in a few days, and who could not, of course, think of the idea of leaving her wedding dress in court until the thief was convicted.

—A gentleman who has been studying botany in the Sandwich Islands describes the pursuit of the science there as somewhat difficult and perilous. On one of the trips he was obliged to descend a deep incline at an angle of seventy degrees, by swinging from the roots of one tree to the branches of another, and this with a gorge beneath him two thousand feet deep. But he was rewarded by finding a magnificent violet, with splendid snowy-white waxy flowers, some of them nearly half an inch in diameter, and exquisitely perfumed.

—It is stated that on the first day's sale of Nilsson's tickets in Boston, an elderly lady from the suburbs struggled into the line of applicants at Music Hall, waited an hour or more, then started off and did some "shopping," came back, claimed her place in the line, was refused, indignantly appealed to the policeman, was finally persuaded to take her place at the end of the line, and after an hour or more waiting struggled triumphantly up to the office, and demanded of the urbane ticket seller, "a good seat for Mr. Gough's next lecture."

—They have a very remarkable cow in Alpena, Michigan. The Pioneer of that place says: "The other day Mr. Wilkenbury's cow entered Mrs. Sprague's kitchen while she was absent, by bursting open the door, ate the bread off the table, emptied a jar of preserves and gobbled them up, then went into the bedroom, pulled the clothes from the bed and commenced eating the straw from the tick. Mrs. Sprague coming home was obliged to call Mrs. Salsbury to assist in expelling the maurader. No arrests have yet been made made."

—The usages of polite society in Minnesota are thus described by a paper of that State: "Duluth introduced sheet and pillow-case parties last week at the residence of George C. Stone. The uniform for ladies consisted of a pair of white stockings drawn over their shoes, a night-gown over their dresses, a white sheet over their shoulders shawl fashion, white gloves on their hands, a white handkerchief tied toothache fashion around their heads, a pink cambric mask over the face, and pillow-case tied over their heads, in the same manner in which housewives tie handkerchiefs over their top-pieces while sweeping a dusty room. The costume of gentlemen was similar to the above, with the exception of white shirts instead of night-gowns, and the addition, in some instances, of pantalets drawn over their pantaloons."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HORROR.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Testimony of Witnesses.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 8.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the recent railroad accident, commenced today before Coroner Andrews, upon the body of Walter Stafford. The first witness was ex-District Attorney Wm. J. Thorne, of Poughkeepsie, who testified as follows:

I was in the rear car of the train and asleep. At first I heard the crash, and great confusion ensued. I got out and walked up on the outside of the car, on the river side. The engine and oil car had passed my train before I went out; part of that train was left on the bridge; there were several tanks of oil on it; I saw nothing but flames; they were in every direction; everything seemed to be a sheet of fire; There were some cars on the bridge which had not fallen from the track. The fire must have enveloped everything at once, I directed a man I saw to uncouple the next car to him, which he did; when we shoved too cars back. All this occurred on the draw-bridge. My impression is that four cars were destroyed. I saw passengers getting out of the fourth car from the rear; the fire was very hot; one would keep going from it all the while, the flames shooting up fifty or one hundred feet. If there had been half a dozen cars piled up they could not have been seen for the flames. It appeared from the looks of the ties that the car ran off the track at New Hamburg station. The oil car was not on fire until it was struck by the locomotive of the up train.

Chas. Cassum, conductor of the Express train, sworn—I left New York six minutes pas eight o'clock, on Monday evening; should have left at eight o'clock in the evening. Here Tristom Coffin, District Attorney, appeared for the people, and concluded the proceedings. Witness continuing. I was sitting in the rear end of the second sleeping car with Mr. Scott, conductor. He heard the first whistle that was blown; passed Fishkill fifteen minutes past ten, whistle probably blown twenty-six minutes past ten; was seventeen minutes behind at Fishkill; I heard second whistle and went out on the platform and commenced putting on the brakes. Mr. Scott followed me out and put on the brake on the other car, as I got my brake on and hurried to take hold of the othe I felt the engineer reverse the engine. In two or three second felt the shock, and then went on fifteen or twenty feet and came to a dead stand. I saw a glare of light, and looking out saw a mass of fismes. I was on the river side. The instant the train stopped the light flashed like gunpowder. The oil from the oil car entered the fire-box of the engine, and became ignited. The line of fire sprang up like a wall of flame. The fore part of my car was then on fire. I had heard no explosion. You sould see nothing because of fire. Scott and myself then got all the passengers out of the car. The car was all on fire. It was the second sleeping car. There was only one in front of it. The train consisted of locomotive express car baggage car five sleeping cars and one coach. When we went out of the second car, I thought the flames would follow back all passengers were then out of the third car, and that part of the train was uncoupled and shoved back. Part of the oil train had broke loose and gone south, and the other part was further back. When I got to the third car the forward platform was on fire. That was the car Scott had put the brake in, and then found we had saved all we could; that the three sleepers had gone. I then went forward to see what was the matter. I could see nothing all the way up to the bridge for the flames, which seemed to rise solidly, twenty-five or thirty feet. I knew nothing more about the accident, except I did telegraphing. I have no absolute knowledge as to the first car going off the track, only conjectures. The first and second sleepers were on the bridge, and the flames were burning under the bridge on the ice. I heard no sound or anything but the roar of flames. Peter Versburgh was the conductor of the sleeping car. I don't know whether the patent brakes were used. If the rope had been pulled my brake would not have been effected. After I had put it in the engine was reversed, after I had run about ten rods. We were not trying to make up time. The engineer was considered a good man. There is a flagman at the draw. The engineer said he told him to put out the red light as he passed. The first signal we got was forty yards from the bridge. The engineer of the oil train had jumped off to give the signal. I think that the cars on the oil train which ran off were rather back of the centre of the train. As a rule we are on time.

The examination of witnesser will be continued to day.

Among the bodies found and not identified in the wreck were the following: A mother with two children; she wore a black alpaca dress, with buttons from top to bottom, black and white skirt, laced morocco boots, three gold rings on the third finger of the left hand, and had a blue and white worsted shawl over her shoulder.

In any case, a thorough investigation must be made; the public will not be satisfied without fixing the responsiblity clearly where it belongs. Men are not slaughtered thus in their beds without guilt; and the word accident cannot fairly be applied to an event so appalling as this, in which there was no sudden interference of the great powers of nature, but merely the abuse of men, in places of trust, of their power over life.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE, enabling school directors of Leet township Allegheny Co. to borrow twenty thousand dollars. A supplement fixing rate of interests on money to be borrowed by school directors of the Fourth ward Allegheny, at eight per cent.

Mr. WARNER—Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Duquesne Passenger Railway Company. Hugh McNeill, Joseph Kirkpatrick, John H. Morrison, William Krebs, and others, corporators. The road to run from Anderson street, Allegheny city, on Lacock, Madison, Maine, Pine and River streets, to Bridge street, with power to extend to Millvale, providing for the extension of public wharves in Allegheny city; providing for the compulsory education of children of sound mental and physical health, between six and eleven years, applicable to the whole Commonwealth.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Montana Mining Company; Incorparating Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Principal corporators, W. H. McGee, S. H. Grier, J. Morton Hall, J. B. Stewart, G. W. Glass and J. H. Miller.

Mr. TAYLOR—Vacating North street, Pittsburgh, from Fortieth street to the old borough line of Lawrenceville, two squares and five hundred feet, with consent of Councils; Extending road laws of Penn township, Allegheny county, passed 1869, to Indiana township.

Mr. KERR—Authorizing the School Directors of Mount Washington, Allegheny County, to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars, for building purposes.

Mr. ROBB—Supplement for the Duquesne Bank of Pittsburgh, which allows ten per cent. and discounting powers; authorizing the transfer to the city of Pittsburgh of the Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike, being part of Fifth Avenue.

Mr. WHITE—Providing for the payment of Benjamin Singerly for the publication of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Auditor General to settle with him at not over five dollars per volumn.

Mr. GRIFFITHS, Republican, choosen at the special election last week to fill the vacancy in the Seventeenth District, Philadelphia, was sworn and took his seat.

Mr. STRANG, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably on the request of the Board of Public Charities to withdraw certain papers presented by General Kane. Granted.

The bill for detailed reports from charitable institutions, asking State appropriatisns, reported favorably.

The bill authorizing the sale of stocks, bonds, &c., in the State Treasury, to be applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, was reported negatively.

The bill allowing every ward, borough and township to vote every three years on the prohibitory liquor law, reported favorably.

Mr. ELLIS introduced a bill for punishing soldiers for being present at elections for any other purpose than voting.

THE SENATE

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, February 8.

Mr. ANDERSON—Authorizing Liberty School District, Pittsburgh, to borrow fifty thousand dollars; Supplement to the act consolidating Pittsburgh wards for educational purposes, which establishes five Teachers' Institutes in the city; Supplement to the act exempting mortgages in Allegheny county from taxation, which exempts ground rents, also.

Mr. GRAHAM—Extending the Penn township road laws to Indiana township, Allegheny county; a supplement to the common school law, which provides for the assessment of uniform rates of school tax all over the Commonwealth, two mills on the valuation, all to be paid into the State Treasury, the State Treasurer to apportion the same among the different counties in proportion to the number of children in the schools, the assessors returns to the State annually, and the schools to run at least five months every year. Ordered to be printed.

The bill authorizing the election of female school directors came up as the special order on its final passage.

Mr. EVANS moved an amendmen striking out "female tax payers" and inserting "female citizens." Lost.

Mr. PURMAN moved its indefinite postponement. Yeas, 14; nays, 15.

The bill passed finally. Yeas, 19; nays, 13.

The nays were Albright, Brodhead, Davis, Dechert, Dill, Findlay, Knight, Miller, Osterhout, Petriken, Purman, Randall and Wallace.

Mr. DAVIS called up the Public Printing bill.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment, that all public printing, whether ordered by heads of departments or otherwise, shall be done at the rate at which the State Printing was let. A general discussion ensued, and the amendment was lost, by a vote of 14 to 16.

Mr. OLMSTEAD moved a substitute, providing that hereafter all Public Printing shall be done under terms of the act of 1856, and supplements, except such work as the Auditor General shall certify cannot be done under said contract, and in such case it shall be settled for at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh prices. Defeated.

The bill was then killed by a vote of 15 to 16.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

THE HOUSE

Mr. WILEY Introduced a bill that the provisions of an act of April 21st, 1858, for the inspection of liquors shall be held to apply in future to all spirits distilled anywhere in the United States, as well as to those distilled in Pennsylvania.

The bill exempting parsonages in Cumberland county from taxation was considered.

Mr. McGOWAN moved to add Philadelphia.

Mr. MILLER moved to make the bill General.

Mr. HUMPHREYS and others opposed, a general discussion on the principle of the measure ensued. Mr. Milles' amendment prevailed.

Mr. STONE moved to confine the exemption to assessed valuation of three thousand dollars. Carried. Bill passed second reading.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extensive Forgeries Discovered.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—An extensive series of forgeries committed by Tyron Reackert, have been unearthed. Those discovered amount to over $100,000, and scattered among various wholesale drug firms. He had over a dozen bank accounts, on all which he had obtained loans on forged acceptances. Reackert has been engaged in private stock speculations, having large dealing in Reading, and has a balance in nearly all the banks of the city, which he had used to further operations, but not sufficient to cover the amount of forgeries. Reackert was connected with the firm of John Reackert & Son, and Janney A. Reakert & Co., wholesale druggists, and his forgeries included these firms, as well as that of his father. The banks concerned kept the matter secret, in hopes of having losses refunded.

MONETARY.

Gold Steady—Stocks Dull—Money Easy.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Gold steady at from 111⅝ to $111¾. Loans from 3 to 6 per cent. Clearances $35,000,000. Exports $388,000. Of this amount $120,000 was double eagles. Government bonds opened steady. At the close there was a slight advance in price on 5:20's of '67 and '68, and 10:40's, balance being very dull, about morning prices. Treasury awards two millions, at from 108,65 to 108,82. Stocks dull all day, little change anything at close market steady. Lake Shore and Ohio rather dull. Central and Union Pacific bonds strong and active. Money easy from 4 to 5 State Bonds very dull with little advance in Tennessee's and North Carolina's. Issues closing steady.

NEWS BREVITIES.

The small pox still rages in Newark, New Jersey.

The health of Chief Justice Chase remains sgbstantially unchanged, and his friends take hope that he is better.

The regular annual fight at Trenton, New Jersey, for the railroad from Philadelphia to New York, is now in full blast, and Trenton is crowded with hangers-on about the Legislature.

Henry Steinway, the founder and head of the piano manufacturing firm of Steinway & Sons, died on Tuesday, in New York, after a lingering illness.

It has been rumored for several days past that the officers and principal directors of a large western railroad company have been traveling over the entire route of the Erie Railway, for the purpose of examining the condition of the road, with a view of making an offer for the out and out purchase or lease of the latter line.

The Tennessee sailed three weeks ago with the San Domingo Commission on board, and some surprise is beginning to be felt at not hearing from her. She was not expected to be more than nine or ten days on the outward voyage, and a day longer would have carried a dispatch to Havana, the nearest cable station.

The *Evening Post* says of the fearful railroad disaster near Hamburg: It is too soon to judge the causes of the calamity, or to say by whose recklessness so many lives were imperilled. If the men in charge of the oil train neglected to send back a messenger to warn the express passenger train already due, of its danger, their negligence was most criminal. The recent terrible destruction of life and property by a railroad collision and fire on the London and Northwestern Railroad was sufficient proof of the danger of carrying inflammable oils upon passenger railways; and the practice cannot be justified, unless extraordinary precautions are used.

A correspondent telegraphs that Admiral Porter on Tuesday expressed surprise at not receiving intelligence of the Tennessee, though he does not appear anxious. It should be remembered that the weather since her departure has been exceedingly rough, which in itself is sufficient to account for a very lengthy voyage. The Tennessee is one of the staunchest and most complete vessels in the naval service of the United States, and little apprehension need be felt regarding her ability to weather any gale; and although it seems to have been expected at Washington that her arrival at Samana would be announced by telegraph from Havana, yet it is not at all certain, and even improbable, that a vessel was found ready at Samana to carry the news to Havana.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

THE *Sunday Leader* has FECHTER to say that if he would remain in Pittsburgh long enough, he could educate our people up to an appreciation of his genius. Modest FECHTER!

THE home trade is a fair trade, for all its advantages are known.—*Philadelphia Press.*

We don't believe a word of it. The home trade of the Radicals in the spoils office is neither fair, nor is its advantages known, except when it crops out now and then as in the CESSNA-CHORPENNING case.

IT is truly edifying to see how strongly the Radical leaders advocate civil service reform, and yet take no steps to secure it. In this particular they are the rivals of the Allegheny delegation in the matter of the reduction of fees. By the way, does the *Gazette* still insist that we lied when we said that neither it nor the Allegheny delegation is an enthusiastic unit in favor of Mr. WHITE'S bill.

JEFFERSON LONG, negro member of Congress from Georgia, was opposed to the repeal of the iron-clad oath, and expressed his opposition to amnesty on general principles. That a negro should hold such views is perfectly natural, and it is not hard to explain why carpet-baggers and scalawags should endorse them, but why a respectable white man should favor them in indeed a political curiosity.

WITH the approach of Spring comes a flood of rumors about Cabinet changes. They are perhaps about as reliable as such rumors generally are. GRANT would no doubt like to make some changes in the Cabinet, if thereby he could improve his chances for the Presidency. The chance for doing this is poor indeed, as each step he takes only gets him deeper in the mire, and makes his case look more hopeless.

As to the rumored resignation of Secretary BOUTWELL, the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks it is safe to say that if the income tax is defeated, he will probably be sorely tempted to do so. Should the income tax be continued, he may be induced to stay in the Cabinet. On that question he has taken his ground so firmly that he could hardly, consistently with self respect retain office a day after Congress voted him down. We shall see what we shall see after the Committee of Conference reports.

CATHERINE E. BEECHER writes to the *Tribune* to correct the statement that she is in favor of Woman Suffrage. She regards such a measure as "an act of injustice and oppression, forcing conscientious women to assume the responsibilities of the civil state when they can so imperfectly meet the many and more important duties of the family state and its connected ministries of instruction and benevolence." The rest of the BEECHERS will no doubt reconstruct KATIE.

WHEN everything else fails, the old dodge of Ku-Klux come in to stir up the cooling blood of the Radicals towards the people of the South. The innocent are to be held in thrall for for several years to come because some local reporters for a carpet-bag newspaper writes that there are outrages committed in the Southern States. If crime is to be measured by the press, all we have to do is to open a New York newspaper to find from ten to to fifteen columns daily devoted to a record of murders of every shade of horrors, outrages against female virtue in in such frightful forms, as cause us to gasp for breath, and shock every sense; robberies daring and sneaking, forgeries without limit, poisonings arson, marriage infidelities, divorces, &c., go to make up notwithstanding. If the Ku-Kluxes of the South are more numerous or worse than those of the North, society there certainly needs reconstruction.

A STEAM BUGGY has been introduced into New York, to take the place of common vehicles of travel. A New York paper describes it as an affair that runs evenly with little or no trouble compared with driving a horse to a like vehicle. Beneath the seat and occupying the body of the vehicle is the boiler, which holds about three pails of water; the cylinders and other machinery are arranged between the axletrees and occupy so little space that they are hardly visible. The inventor claims that with fire produced from a single hod of coal he can run thirty-three miles with twenty pounds pressure of steam on our ordinary streets and roads, and that there is nothing about the affair to terrify the most restive horse. The vehicle can be built for from $300 to $500, according to style, and the inventor claims can be managed by a child after a short instruction. The inventor has traveled from Boston throughout the West and back as far as New York with the one now exhibiting, at an average cost, wear and tear included, of about two cents a mile.

MR. FISH instructed Gen. BABCOCK in the matter of San Domingo in this way: "I enclose a translation of an official statement of the debt of the Dominican Republic, and also an official statement of the grants and concessions already made by that Republic, with a translation of the same—*all of which papers the President desires to have officially certified as true and correct statements, under the seal of that Republic.*" Then the Dominicans could not go back upon these land and other grants, especially ULYSSES.

THE Pittsburgh POST simply utters a falsehood, when it states that "President GRANT is in favor of continuing the income tax."—*Gazette.*

We are moved with grief to think that our neighbor grows wrathful on so many occasions of late. Now, if President GRANT is not "in favor of continuing the income tax," will the *Gazette* give us the evidence of the fact? It said that THE POST lied a short time since, when it said that there was a disposition to prevent the passage of Mr. WHITE'S fee bill. Since that time it has taken open grounds against it, and has so far neglected to apologize for its rudeness and disregard of facts when making an assertion.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The name of Mr. W. T. H. PAULEY, of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, will be presented to the next Democratic State Convention for the position of Surveyor General. Mr. PAULEY would make a popular candidate, and a first rate officer. The Democrats of Greene county will always be remembered with gratitude for their noble efforts to redeem the Congressional District from Radical misrule last October, to which Mr. PAULEY contributed largely.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

We are not persuaded that all changes are reforms, but we are clear that the attempt to abolish the office of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and place it in the hands of the Superintendent of Common Schools, is a blunder. If Colonel MCFARLAND was not the proper person for the place, turn him out and get another, but this attempt to fuse the system with common schools looks like an effort to get rid of the the whole thing. It may be an easy task for a member of the Legislature to find fault with the management of orphan schools, who has listened to outside rumor, but never spent an hour investigating the practical workings of the homes and schools devoted exclusively to this work. Let the matter be lifted out of politics, and a Superintendent appointed who will continue the system as established, which must ever remain a proud monument to the chivalric spirit of the Keystone State.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The *Independent* of last week contains a letter from Father HYACINTHE, addressed to the Bishops of the Catholic Church, to forsake the error of their ways and come over to him and that he will in return resume, in "obedience, honor and loyalty" his ministry. These thousand Bishops, representing two hundred millions of the faithful, must take back, annul and revoke all the work of the Vatican and preceding Councils. There is nothing like asking for enough, but in this case his audacity may even astonish his friends. His position is about as ridiculous as would be the demand of an expelled cadet from West Point, for the surrender of the functions of the President, and the Congress of the United States, as a preceding condition of his return to his duty in the Academy. Like some earlier reformers, his most vehement protest is against the celibacy of the clergy. Having relieved himself of vows in that direction, he concludes he has new light on the subject, and immediately announces that as celibacy is unnecessary and inconvenient for him, it must be for all the world beside, particularly for those who have voluntarily taken upon themselves the obligation. As the woman suffrage movement needs a leader, we recommend HYACINTHE to apply for the position at once.

THE INCOME TAX.

The New York *Tribune* says of the Income-Tax that it is "taxation by guess and taxation on honesty; hence those who are not guessed worth $2,000 per annum and those whom a tax of $10,000 per ounce on honesty would not require to pay more than sixpence unite in shouting "Keep on the income tax"

We trust it will be abolished at this season. It is inquisitorial, unequal, oppressive. If it were faithfully enforced it would cost in blanks and their service a large portion of its proceeds. It is a discouragement to thrift. It tempts to concealment and evasion. It enables A. to poke his nose unwarrantably into B's private affairs. It was revived last year in defiance of a distinct pledge that there should be no more of it. But, whether the movement for repeal succeeds or fails, we are thankful to Commissioner PLEASONTON for his manly, earnest, effective advocacy of the right."

And yet President GRANT and Mr. BOUTWELL and the most of the Radical leaders are in favor of the imposition of this tax upon the honesty of the country.

THE OUTRAGE COMMITTEE.

The Radical leaders are determined to take time by the forelock and prepare for the Presidential election next year. Hence the appointment of an outrage committee by Congress for the manufacture of political capital, where by means of perjury and *ex parte* testimony, an excuse may be made for the assumption of military control of the ballot-box at the next Presidential election.

The meetings of this committee are held in secret, and the slandered communities of the South are not permitted to offer any evidence to disprove the lies that are manufactured and sworn to by public thieves and men devoid of character, who after having robbed a helpless people fear a visitation of penalties upon their heads.

In this Star Chamber, States are charged with gross crimes, and are to be disfranchised and again reduced to mere dependencies, and they might as well knock at the gates of hell for mercy, as at the doors of this committee and ask for the admission of the truth. The committee was not created for the purpose of hearing the truth, but to suppress it. Nothing but the perjuries of scoundrels is to have a lodgment there. Every witness is taken through an examination by an expert before he is permitted to go before the committee, and thieves, who would be hung, if they had their just deserts, forge the lies that ignorant negroes swear to, to save themselves from the just vengeance of the law.

The fact that this Committee meets in secret, and refuses to permit men of known respectability to appear and disprove the villainous charges that are made against whole States, proves conclusively that the majority of its numbers do not want to hear the truth, and are no better than the perjurers who go before it, to swear away the political rights of the people to cover up their villainies. They are parties to the scheme to overthrow the sovereignty of States for the basest of partisan purposes, and should be held and regarded as public enemies.

If that Committee and the Radical party in Congress were really desirous of probing these alleged outrages to the bottom, and arriving at the truth concerning them, they would open the doors of investigation and permit men to appear as witnesses who are not in some way connected with the official mismanagement of the Southern States, and desirous of still continuing in office. From beginning to end it is a preconcerted arrangement to prevent a free and fair election, and thus continue the Radical party in power, contrary to the wish of the majority of the people. It is a scheme of villainy that no other political leaders would ever have dared to attempt.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

A Washington correspondent gives the following explanation of the troubles now existing in the State Legislature of Arkansas, which exhibits Governor CLAYTON as anything but an enviable and honorable light. In addition to the complaints as made herein, the friends of Senator MCDONALD, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, claim that CLAYTON has not been legally elected on the ground that the Legislature was not legally constituted, and will make a strong and united effort to prevent him from being admitted to his seat, and will demand a through investigation into both the State election at which the members of the Legislature were chosen, and also into the circumstances of the organization and subsequent action of that body in the matter of the Senatorial ballot. With an eye to the possible success of this measure, of which the Governor has information, it is understood that he is moving to secure an adjournment of the State Legislature prior to the 1st of March, to the end that in the event of the discovery that his chances for a seat in the Senate are hopeless he could withdraw, and, still holding his seat as Governor, have in his hands the appointment of some one of his friends as Senator.

In view of the demoralized condition of the Radical party in the State and the bitter intestine quarrel that threatens to speedily destroy it, there is hope that honest and capable men will ere long get control of the State government. The following shows the state and cause of the quarrel:

It seems to have arisen mainly on the question of the succession to the Gubernatorial chair. The Democratic members, backed by the Republicans inimical to Clayton, want Lieutenant Governor Johnson to be Governor. Clayton has always been opposed to this suggestion, and prior to the Senatorial election endeavored to have Johnson ousted from his seat on the ground that he had not subscribed to the oath of office within the time specified in the State constitution for the performance of that act. About the time of the election for Senator Clayton effected an arrangement for securing the Democratic support on the joint ballot for Senator by agreeing to refrain from any further proceedings against Johnson. After his election it is charged that he determined to disregard this agreement and recently had introduced in the lower House a measure providing for the impeachment of Johnson. This was laid upon the table by a strong majority vote. A bill introduced in the Senate a few days previous declaring vacant all offices the incumbents of which had not taken the oath within the prescribed time met with a violent opposition on the ground that it would affect several excellent officers in different sections of the State as well as Johnson, against whom the opponents of the bill charged that it was specially introduced. State Senator Mallory, the mover of the bill, is Clayton's choice, and the programme is said to be to compel Johnson to vacate his seat, elect Mallory to the Presidency of the Senate, which position would entitle him to the Gubernational chair upon Johnson's retirement. Governor Clayton and his friends assert that as Johnson cannot legally hold his office, Mallory has the strongest representative republican politicians in the State. Meanwhile Johnson holds that he was legally qualified at the proper time, and that he cannot be ousted under the Clayton programme. Should he succeed in maintaining his position and continue to receive the support of the enemies of Clayton, who have recently rallied around his standard, it will result in a terrible demoralization of the Clayton wing when that gentleman comes to the Senate.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Some days ago we republished an article from the Bellefonte *Watchman* concerning the law of libel in the State of Pennsylvania. We propose to say a few words in addition. We by no means believe in the liberty of the press to assail men's private character, but the right to tell the truth concerning men and things which will put the public on their guard against notoriously bad characters, and professionally dishonest men. If a man is a professional horse thief, it is not a libel upon his character to say so, for he has no character to be injured by the publication, while in nine cases out of ten it puts some portion of community on guard and saves them from depredation. Yet under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, every thief and swindler who is arrested for his crimes is entitled to bring his action for libel against every newspaper that mentions his name in connection with his infamies, and mulct the proprietors in a fine and costs, trivial and nominal, it is true, but amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, a moiety of which finds its way into the pockets of contemptible shysters who make their living by some species of genteel highway robbery, to the damning disgrace of the honorable profession of the law.

It matters not how many crimes a villain may have committed or how utterly void of character he may be, if a journalist chooses to present his misdoings as a warning to the public, he can arrest the newspapers proprietor and put him on trial upon a criminal charge, and the latter is deprived of all right of defense, and although he is able to prove that the publication was not prompted by malice but for the public good, he is compelled to sit dumb in court—pre-convicted by the law—and await his sentence. The libel laws as they stand on the statute books of the State of Pennsylvania are simply infamous, and an outrage and an insult to the intelligence and civilization of our people. They shield no man's character and pander to the greed of pimps and shysters who disgrace their profession.

An honest citizen who has been slandered hardly cares to go into court to vindicate his character, when he knows that in nine cases out of ten that are entered, the plaintiff has no reputation whatever, and only takes advantage of the infamous gag law of the State, to extort money from the defendant. Respectable attorneys, for the same reason hesitate to file the complaints of honest clients, so that after all respectable men and women can be slandered with greater impunity under our present code, than under a code that would admit the truth or falsity of the alleged libel to be proven on the trial.

If a respectacle person has been libeled, it is no vindication of his character to go into court where all enquiry is cut off and obtain a verdict. The professional burglar or the professional horse thief can do the same thing under the letter of the law, for in neither case is the truth permitted to be offered in court.

But these are by no means the only or the greatest objections to the laws as they now stand as a monument of legislature malice or stupidity or both. The fact that they furnish constant employment to a despicable class of shysters to prey upon newspaper men and others, and prepare them for other and still more unblushing robberies under the guise of a calling that they disgrace, ought to be enough to insure at once their obliteration from the statue books.

There are men who are continually watching the public prints, and hunting up scamps whose tricks and rascalities have been exposed, whom they use as cats-paws to black mail publishers. Your shyster goes about his work in the following style:

He picks out a paragraph upon which he can hang his libel suit, and then hunting up his stool pigeon, gets him to file an information, promising him a fair divide of proceeds of the black mail. The defendant is arrested and enters bail for court, where his conviction is a foregone conclusion.

His next move is to go to the defendant, with a puritanical smile hanging about the corners of his mouth and a pious leer in his sinister eyes, and pretend to be sorry that the suit was instituted, and offers his mediatorial services between his offended client and the offending publisher. He beats carefully around the bush, and although the publisher proposes to make every reparation that the truth of the circumstances warrant, your shyster goes away without proposing any terms of settlement.

In a day or two he comes back in his cringing, fawning, URIAH HEEP way, and after a great, deal or preliminary hypocritical whimpering about his client's loss of character, &c., proposes to settle the whole matter for so many dollars. The publisher refuses, and the shyster leaves with the warning remarks: "You will save money by doing so."

Again he comes back, and his client's loss of character is not so great by a few hundred dollars as it was on his second visit. A fourth visit they are still smaller than on the third and so on with each succeeding visit, as long as there is a hope of succeeding in the black mailing operation. Should the publisher refuse to be robbed, the shyster flares up in a blaze of indignant virtue, puts every possible and impossible cost into the case, obtains his nominal verdict or nominal sentence, and the publisher is compelled to pay a heavy sum in costs, attorney's fees, &c., which might have been settled with the shyster for one, two, three or five hundred dollars. Upon this the shyster bases his calculations, and feels sure of compromising at least seven cases out of ten, making a handsome fee in each one, paying his stool pigeon a few dollars for his services.

Suppose the shyster is negotiating for a compromise, the plaintiff in the case is not to be seen. He is utterly forbidden by his master to hold any sort of communication with the defendant, and if the case should be compromised, the shyster must get the money in his fist. If it were otherwise, he might not probably be able to pick both his birds.

We are pleased to say that there are but few of this class of lawyers to disgrace the Bar of Western Pennsylvania, but what we have are full fledged in their occupation. If some of the wholesome laws of other States for the punishment of shysters for stirring up unwarrantable litigation were enacted and enforced in this Commonwealth, the Bar might be rid of these. We now appeal directly to the Committee consisting of Mr. SMITH of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, Chairman, and Messrs. STAHLE, MEEK, FUREY and HODGSON, to prepare a bill in accordance with the instructions of the late Editorial Convention in Harrisburg, and present it to the Legislature for consideration and action thereon.

MR. HOAR'S BILL.

Mr. HOAR'S Bill for establishing a national system of education is being pressed upon the consideration of Congresss, and it will doubtless receive a vigorous support from the friends of centralization, not that they care for the education of the people but for a consolidated government, which has now become the fixed object of the Radical leaders.

The provisions of the bill are of the most sweeping character, and provide for the complete control of the whole educational machinery by the general government, and opens up a new avenue of official patronage.

Sometime since in the discussion of this subject, we predicted that this system of forced education would degenerate into the control of the moral and religious instruction of children, and consequent sectarianism and other abuses, equally to be dreaded and deprecated. Mr. HOAR'S bill opens wide the door for this, and empowers school superintendents to determine what books may and what books may not be used in schools. The result is easily forseen. Violent sectarians will seize upon the opportunity to enforce their narrow dogmas, and our public schools, instead of being the nurseries of learning will become the hot-beds of religious intolerance and persecution, that will destroy the foundations of all social security and unity.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* thinks the Legislature is not compound of saints and says:

We fear, from what we heard, that the entire legislative body is not composed of saints. There is still a hankering after the "loaves and fishes." We were told there will be a strong effort made this winter, to take ten millions worth of public securities from the Sinking Fund and give them to railroads. The House is said to be all right on this swindle, and that all but six members of the Senate will vote for it. If this be the case there must be ten Democratic Senators who will help the ring rob the Commonwealth. If a Democratic Senator shall do this deed let him be politically accursed. The Senators and Representatives from this county are instructed to oppose this wicked scheme, and dare not vote for it. We hope for better things of a Democratic Senate than the passage of a bill that takes public funds from the treasury to build railroads for private corporations. If the bill shall pass we rely on the Governor to veto it, and as he is pledged to it there will be no failure on his part. Tax-payers were not fully alive to the importance of this question last fall when they made their nominations and voted.

NEWSPAPERS die young in San Francisco. Thirteen daily newspapers have failed there in the last ten years, after an aggregate expenditure of one million of dollars.

GEN. JOSEPH A. REYNOLDS, who has been elected United States Senator from Texas, is to succeed Hon. MORGAN C. HAMILTON in March next. Senator HAMILTON was elected nearly two years ago by the Legislature, for the short and long terms. His opponents now declare that the election for the long term at that time was illegal, and is therefore void hence the election of Gen. REYNOLDS. Senator HAMILTON'S friends hold the opposite opinion.

THE New York *Democrat* congratulates Rev. BEECHER on having the shrewdness to keep out of the traps into which the thirty-five DUTCHER preachers stumbled. It says: A double span of oxen could not have dragged him into that DUTCHER scrape with his brother clergymen in Brooklyn. He keeps aloof from all such scrapes.

OF the amounts refunded to States for expenses incurred for raising volunteers from 1861 to 1871, Pennsylvania gets $2,902,533, New York $2,334,006 and loyal yankee Massachusetts, $3,500,313.

No Stamps on Fire Insurance Renewals—Important Decisions.

The following correspondence upon an important subject explains itself:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, January 25, 1871.

SIR:—Your letter of January 20, 187 respecting stamp duty on Renewals Policies of Insurance, has been received Willard Bullard, Esq., of New York Acting Collector Internal Revenue, h this day been specially instructed in t case, and you are respectfully referred him.

"Very respectfully,
"A. PLEASATON,
"Commissioner."

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters have received the following repl which completely settles the renew stamp question:

"WASHINGTON, January 25, 1871.

"Renewals, properly so called, still r quire the same stamps as the original This would apply to renewal receipts giv after the expiration of the term for whi premium has been paid, and which ha the effect to revive the policy. (Int. Re Record, vol, 5, p. 60.) Series 5, No. 10, 16. But renewal receipts, so called, giv before the end of such term for paymen which simply prevent the policy from e piring by reason of non-performance its conditions, now come under the ge eral exemption of receipts by section 4 the act of July 14, 1870.

"Respectfully, A. PLEASONTON,
"Commissioner.

"Willard Bullard, Esq., Acting Collect Internal Revenue Thirty-second di trict, New York."

How a Whole Family Became Blin

(From the Cambridge (Mass.) Herald.)

There lives a family in Dorchest county, every dark-eyed male member which for the past fifty years has go blind at the age of twenty to twenty-fi years. Those with blue eyes escape t terrible affliction. There is a traditi about this singular circumstance whi we lay before our readers as we heard i Some sixty years since, so goes the sto a beautiful black-eyed girl of twen from some cause or other, lost her ey sight. Her misfortune brought penu and went with it. Being reduced ta be gary, she was wont to go abroad aski alms. During one of her journeys s visited the neighborhood in which resid the ancestors of those who are now sig less. Instead of her helpless condition citing, as it should have done, a feel of sympathy, she was treated with ridic by some of the younger members of house her evil star had led her in Two of the boys, as a matter of mere d ilitry, took her out, promising to cond her to a place where plenty awaited. stead of giving her a safe conduct, t carried her into a swamp and left her. is said that she cried out beseeching th to put her on the public road, but t heeded not her lamentations. Find herself about to be deserted among tangled brushwood, she turned her pra to a curse, asking her Maker, in her vengeful anguish, to punish her betray by making their offspring for seven g erations as helpless as she was. It is s that she was found dead in the swa having perished from hunger and c This may appear somewhat romantic, whether the traditionary part of it be f or true, it is assuredly a fact that the m offspring of the family referred to, l their sight as indicated. Hundreds of p sons in Dorchester county will verify i

Railroad Troubles.

The N. Y. *Times* of Thursday, says:

The quarrel between the Baltimore Ohio Railroad Company and the Cam and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilming and Baltimore, and New Jersey Com nies, has at last ended in an open rupt and a suspension of all relations betw the latter companies and the first-nam The New Jersey Railroad Company terday discontinued the sale of thro tickets to the South, by the Baltimore Ohio Railroad, in consequence of the fusal of that Company to accept the s amount for fare from New York and N England passengers that is charged Baltimore passengers, between Baltin and Washington. For through pass gers from New York and bey $1 72 is charged by the Comp for fare between Baltimore Washington, while they charge $1.20, for the same trip, to Baltimore sengers. The New Jersey compa yesterday effected arrangements for s ing their Southern passengers by the " line" from Baltimore, and passengers the South-west and West are to be over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Washington passengers tickets to B more are sold at a rate considerably lo than that hitherto charged, and the pany also supply Baltimore and Wash ton tickets purchased by their agent Baltimore at the low rate adopted by Baltimore and Ohio Company, for the clusive benefit of Baltimore passeng The traveler will by this accommoda arrangements save a considerable sum of the rate of fare hitherto paid.

This rupture, which was predicte these columns the week before last, off course injure the Baltimore and Company, by taking from it nearly through traffic from the East to the So west and South. How far it will in the Companies who have assumed aggressive, cannot at present be calcul but the Baltimore and Ohio threa vengeance on them; by giving its sup to the Air line Railroad bill now be Congress. The Companies north of B more claim that they have only ado this course for the purpose of redu fares, after all fair efforts to induce Baltimore and Ohio Company to them had failed.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

ENDED.

Farewell, farewell! our intercourse is ended,
Contempt and scorn now claim affection's place;
A broken faith can ne'er, alas, be mended,
I curse the day when first I saw thy face.

I gave thee all my willing heart could give thee—
A love whose wealth through lonely years had grown;
Its long-closed portals opened to receive thee,
And made its tenderest, purest th ohs thine own.

God knows 'tis fearful agony, this wak ng
To find, dream-like, life's one great bliss has passed;
I might have known the Eden love was making,
Was far too bright and beautiful to last.

Had aught foretold that thou wouldst ever turn me
From love that hung entranced on thy breath;
Or that, as now, with loathing I should spurn thee,
I would have prayed for madness or for death.

God only knows how true my soul was to thee;
To me love meant a bond while life should be;
I did not know what now can most undo me—
That some can tire of even constancy.

Then fare thee well; love such as mine was wasted
Upon a light and fickle heart like thine;
'Twas Fate's stern will love's b iss should but by tasted
To make more sad this lonely lot of mine.

How often thy mock penitence has moved me,
When studied coldness stung me to rebel,
Would death had smitten me ere I had proved thee
And found I loved "not wisely, but too well."

GAY GERALD.

Thomas Jefferson on Religious Intolerance in Early Virginia.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.)

Perhaps it is not generally known that colonial Virginia was one of the most intolerant of our early settlements. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the act establishing religious freedom, which was proposed in 1777 and was not passed until 1785, and then by the assistance of Mr. Madison. Mr. Jefferson's account of the early legislation in Virginia in reference to religion will probably be found interesting. He informs us that—

"The first settlers of this colony were Englishmen, loyal subjects to their king and church, and the grant to Sir Walter Raleigh contained an express proviso that their laws 'should not be against the true christian faith now professed in the church of England.' As soon as the state of the colony admitted, it was divided into parishes, in each of which was established a minister of the Anglican church, endowed with a fixed salary, in tobacco, a globe house and land, with the other necessary appendages. To meet these expenses, all the inhabitants of the parishes were assessed, whether they were or were not members of the established church. Towards Quakers who came here, they were most cruelly intolerant, driving them from the colony by the severest penalties. * * * *Several of the acts of the Virginia assembly of 1659, 1662 and 1663 had made it penal in parents to refuse to have their children baptized; had prohibited the unlawful assembling of Quakers or other separatists; had made it penal for any master of a vessel to bring a Quaker into the State; had ordered those already here, and such as should come thereafter, to be imprisoned till they should abjure the country; provided a milder punishment for the first and second return, but death for their third; had prohibited all persons from suffering their meetings in or near their houses, entertaining them individually, or disposing of books which supported their tenets. If no execution took place here, as did in New England, it was not owing to the moderation of the church or the spirit of the legislature, as may be inferred from the law itself, but to historical circumstances which have not been handed down to us. The Anglicans retained full possession of the country about a century."

It is my belief that this was a greater amount of intolerance than any which prevailed in New England, and it extended through a longer period. Plymouth and Connecticut colonies did not engraft on their codes the extremely proscriptive legislation of Massachusetts, and some excuse is found for Massachusetts on account of her fears of Archbishop Laud and the inquisitorial proceedings of his star chamber.

The Virginia convention of 1776 repeal all statory oppressions on religion, and the state was then left to the jurisdiction of the common law, under which heresy was punishable by burning in accordance with the writ *De heretico comburando*. By the act of Assembly of 1605:

"If a person brought up in the Christian religion denies the being of a God, or the Trinity, or asserts there are more Gods than one, or denies the Christian religion to be true, or the Scriptures to be of divine authority, he is punishable on the first offence by incapacity to hold any office or employment ecclesiastical, civil or military; on the second by disability to sue, to take any gift or legacy, to be guardian, executor or administrator, and by three years' imprisonment without bail. * * * This is a summary view of that religious slavery under which a people have been willing to remain who have lavished their lives and fortunes for the establishment of their civil freedom. The error seems not sufficiently eradicated, that the operations of the mind as well as the acts of the body, are subjected to the coercion of the laws. But our rulers can have no authority over such natural rights, only as we have submitted to them. The rights of conscience we never submitted, we could not submit. We are answerable for them to our God."

It is a well-known apothegm—which is found in the writings of Lord Bolingbroke, and of which the authorship is ascribed by Mr. John Bartlett of Boston to Thucydides—that "history is philosophy teaching by examples." There is certainly much of sound philosophy to be learned from the historic page. The wisdom of the present generation is derived in a large measure from a study of the errors of the past. And in reviewing the narrative of the intolerance of our early colonists, we learn many lessons which will persuade us to the practice of humility and charity. "Let brotherly love continue" is the devout invocation of Scripture, and it is this principle of Christian faith in its development throughout the ages which is the watchword of human progress.

Respectfully yours,

NEW ENGLANDER.

The New Spanish King.

The new King of Spain goes to bed every night at ten o'clock, like a good Christian, and rises betimes, which astounds the Spaniards of the Court, who have been in the habit of turning night into day. He has also abolished the absurd etiquette of the Spanish Court, of which so many ridiculous stories used to be told. The King refuses to allow his royal fingers to be kissed, and shakes hands like any plebeian. A correspondent writes of him:

"He walks about the streets without an escort, visits the poor, and makes purchases in the shops. The King contributed $5,000 for the poor of Madrid, and an equal amount for the needy members of the citizen militia. Having ascertained that the pay of the public school teachers was several months in arrears, the King has refused to draw on the treasury for his own until the claims of the teachers are satisfied. He also expressed his intention to grant a general amnesty for political offenses, but the constitution takes this power away from him."

WASHINGTON.

Mrs Grant's Third Reception—Magnificent Costumes.

(Washington Cor Jan. 31.)

Mrs. Grant is evidently not extravagant in the selection of her wardrobe. Diamonds are not always flashing in her bosom, nor velvets nor laces trailing around her, but she has learned the beautiful art of combining simplicity with elegance. To-day her dress was of rich thick lavander silk, embroidered with field flowers, made with round waist, Marie Antoinette sleeves and large bow at the waist behind, edged with white point lace big corsage finished at the throat by a deep point lace collar, and hair in heavy crimped braids, among which a jewelled aigrette sparkled which would have pleased the most critical eye.

THE GRAND TOILET OF THE OCCASION

was worn by Mrs. Governor Morgan. It was unique, costly and beautiful, and was composed of the richest quality of black gros grain, the front width almost covered to the waist by a richly embroidered vine of variegated pansies, each row finished at the side seams with large black thread lace bows. From this sweep a court train, which was trimmed on the bottom with a deep black thread lace flounce with a vine of the same embroidery above it. A heart-shaped corsage was finished with white lace; from flowing sleeves hung lace ruffles; large solitaires quivered in her ears, and the same costly gems blazed among the white lace, lilac velvet and white ostrich tips of her head-dress. A handsome costume of the shades known as coffee and cream, with an inexplicable mass of black lace and ruchings enhanced the gentle loveliness of Mrs. Creamer's picture face. A coral pin clasped the web of point lace at her neck and a tea rose nestled amid the braids of her hair. Miss Felt chatted agreeably with the number of strangers to whom she was presented. She was stylishly dressed in black silk, with coral ornaments. Mrs. Fish looked as queenly as usual, in a richly trimmed black velvet carriage costume. Noticeable among the handsome toilets was a black gros grain, elaborately trimmed with blue velvet, which adorned the tall, handsome form of Mrs. Commander Morris.

Standing in the hall, looking into the Blue Room, a moving, bewildering mass of beauty meets your eye. A surging sea of eager, pretty, fresh young faces—girls perhaps, just emancipated from the thraldom of boarding schools, who are buoyant with hope and flushed with happiness. Sweeping along in velvet laces and feathers are their haggard-looking world-worn mothers, who, having ticketed their daughters for disposal, are courting an opportunity to dispose of them at the highest market value. Your glance next lingers on a group of rosy-cheeked, joyous-looking country Hebes, who, with their sun-browned, honest-faced farmer beaux, have come to the reception to catch a

GLIMPSE OF GAY LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Well contented they look in their plain worsted dresses, and they will go back to the humdrum routine of their country lives with no sting of envy in their hearts for the fashionable belles who are compelled to go the treadmill round of city gayety. Next comes a set of wiry-looking sharp-featured, eagle eyed politicians, and if the question arises how they can waste their valuable time at Mrs. Grant's reception, the answer is, that they wish to press some of their constituents upon the notice of the President before long. Now a dignified party of foreigners pass by, and here and there you catch the glitter of army and navy buttons. Although the Blue Room was the centre of attraction, many wandered on to the Green and East Rooms, paused to admire their tasteful adornments and inhale the rich perfume from masses of beautiful flowers.

The French Wounded.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Cassel, tells of the terrible suffering of the French wounded. The other day I had a most horrible sight of human suffering. About 1500 prisoners arrived at midnight, on their way from Frankfort to Stettin, in open railway trucks, no other carriages being available. When the train started from Frankfort in the morning, the thermometer was above freezing point, but in the course of the day such a sudden change set in that in the evening the glass marked many degrees below it. They were scantily clothed, some of them without great coats, which they had sold, buying tobacco with the money; others had thin cotton stockings and wooden shoes; others, again, had nothing at all on their feet. Lying in the same open trucks which conveyed them from Epernay, exposed to the intense cold, they were, in many instances, frozen to the boards in their own filth. One of them at least—some people speak of more—was frozen to death. They were in a most terrible and pitiable plight, and the groaning of some of the poor sufferers was fearful. After their arrival they were distributed in the waiting rooms of the station and in the barracks, where they received restoratives in the shape of coffee, soup and meat. Warm clothes and blankets were also given to many of them, and they continued their journey after a stoppage of fifteen hours, with the exception of about twenty, who were sent to the Lazarette. When I saw them there they had first to be bathed. They were literally swarming with vermin. Some of them, being Mobiles, were mere boys of sixteen, and again men above fifty; others had served in the line, and all of them were suffering from exhaustion or pulmonary affection.

Female Masonery—Vinnie Ream's Eight Degrees.

(Cor. N.Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, January 31.—When Miss Ream was asked an explanation of her being a Mason, and it was said that men asserted that no woman could take eight degrees, she replied that the Empress Josephine established an order of Freemasons for herself and ladies, who all joined it. It was proposed that this order should be established in Washington, and Miss Ream took eight degrees of or in it. Another lady in this city has taken three. Before Miss Ream went to Europe her brother Masons gave her the certificate of her rank, calling her a "sister," and gave her the medal, not a star (more like a Greek cross,) with an inscription on the back of it certifying the rank her "brothers" ackowledge her to hold. These "brothers" said she might find it of use at some time during her travels. She says she frequently did, and mentioned one among many incidents, when a real man Mason noticed her medal and asked to look at it; seeing the signs and emblems and the inscription, he asked her Masonic history. She gave this history and afterwards showed him her certificate, and received from him, from his acknowledging her to be a "sister Mason," many acts of kindness. Miss Ream says it has been proposed that she should be the head of a female Masonic lodge to be founded here, but she has no time to bestow on it.

MISS GRUNDY.

SO GOES THE WORLD.

Our varied days pass on and on,
Our hopes fade unfulfilled away,
And things which seem the life of life,
Are taken from us day by day;
And yet through all the busy streets
The crowd of pleasure-s ekers throng,
The puppe s play, the showman calls,
And gossips that the whole day long,
And so the world goes on!

Our little dramas comes to naught;
Our lives may ran, our dwelling plan
May crumble into nothingness,
Our firmest castle fall to sand;
And yet the children sing and dance,
The money-makers laugh and shout,
The suns, unmindful, still shine bright,
Unconscious that our light is out,
And so the world goes on!

The house grows sad that once was gay;
The dear ones seek their blessed Home,
And we may watch and wait in vain
To hear their well-known footsteps come;
And yet the sunlight flecks the floor
And makes the Summer shadows long,
The rosebuds at the casement bloom,
The bird pours forth his cheerful song,
And so the world goes on!

And God goes on, and with our woe,
Weaves golden threads of joy and peace,
Guarding within His heart of hearts,
Our days of pain, our days of ease—
He marks them all—seed, the sheaves,
The dancer's smile, the mourner's tears,
And keeps them safe—His children all—
Through all the great eternal years.
And so, thank God, the world goes on.

A Singular Story of Theft and Monomania.

A somewhat complicated and certainly very strange case of theft, repentance and a just punishment is reported from the interior of New York. A respectable girl, the daughter of a farmer, went into the service of a family in a neighboring village to her home as a servant. Her employer was a small merchant, but a man of supposed honesty and integrity. One day while working in the bedroom of her employer a roll of bills fell from the pocket of his coat, which the girl picked up, and being, as she afterwards said, "tempted by the devil," appropriated the sum to her own use. On examination of her prize she found it to consist of $68 in different sized bills. Although suspected of the theft it could not be proved against her, and so one day the girl started for a neighboring town to spend some of all her money.

On making her purchases, and offering the stolen bills in payment, they were found to be counterfeits, and she was advised to destroy them. She then visited three or more other stores, and with the same result. At last she went to the bank, and had the bills examined, but was again told they were counterfeit. She then started to walk to her home, which she reached after several hours of travel. A person who had heard of the theft, and saw the girl produce the roll of bills, informed her employer of her doings in the town, and on her arrival she was threatened with arrest, but as her parents stated that in turn they would cause the employer's arrest for having counterfeit money in his possession the affair was allowed to rest. The next evening while in attendance at a Methodist revival, the girl rushed up to the altar and claiming to have found religion, told the story of her theft, her attempt to pass the bills and their being counterfeit, and also gave her employer's name. She then fell to the ground in a fit, and, being carried to an adjoining house, was soon pronounced to have a severe attack of brain fever.

The excitement of the news that the highly respectable Mr. —— was a holder of such a large sum of counterfeit money, was intense, and the next day in session the Selectmen of the town agreed to look into the matter. This has been postponed from time to time and no regular examination has been had. In the meantime, the girl only recovered from the attack of brain fever to be found to be entirely blind and a confirmed lunatic. The employer finds it hard work to make change for his customers, as all bills passing through his hands are suspected, and so the matter rests for the present.

A Graceful Compliment to Dr. H. T. Helmbold.

(From the Phila. Press, 3.)

Last evening about 12 o'clock Dr. H. T. Helmbold, well known to all our citizens, was tendered a complimentary serenade at the Continental Hotel, where he has been stopping for two or three days.

The compliment came from Beck's Philadelphia Band, and was intended as a slight recognition of the many favors received at the hands of the Doctor while the band was at Long Branch last summer and during the preceding season.

The serenade began by the playing of two selections from "Ernani," and they were followed by the performance of a "Galop," composed by Dodworth, of New York, and dedicated to Mrs. Helmbold, which was performed in fine style, the band only having received twelve hours' notice of the occurrence.

The party then adjourned to Parlor C of the hotel, where a collation was spread, which was throughly enjoyed by all present.

Dr. Helmbold returned his thanks for the compliment paid him, and said that he would endeavor to retain the good opinions which his friends had so flatteringly expressed.

During the progress of the collation the following despatch was read:

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold Continental Hotel:

"We have just received through the telegraph a despatch announcing the compliment tendered you by your Philadelphia friends to night.

"We are glad to see that in the two largest cities of our land the name of Dr. H. T. Helmbold stands forward and supreme.

"Accept the congratulations of your New York friends,

DANNA, GREELEY, LELAND,
AND OTHERS."

The despatch was greeted with applause, and after the performance of several airs by the band, the company, composed of many of the Philadelpha friends of the Doctor, dispersed, well pleased with the festivities of the evening.

A Child's Will.

Possibly the number of wills at present being contested in the courts and accordingly reported in the papers is the cause of the following remarkable document, found among a very little girl's goods and effects, and transmitted by the astonished parent to the N. Y. Evening Mail:

A WILL.

I, Elizabeth, do give and bequeath: To my dear father I leave my full forgiveness for all his wrongs to me; to my beloved mother I leave all my clothes; to Nelly I leave my mosaic studs and aunty's onyx set, if I get it; to Daisy I leave my garnet pin—this is most cherished by me—and my India scarf; to Clara I leave my coral set and my jewelry box; to my dearest friend, Hattie K., I leave my pickle knife and fork and emerald ring; to Annie S. I leave my goblet and pepper-box and molasses cup; to Josie S., who don't speak to me now, I leave my silver napkin-ring and cup and my sardine-box; To Jane G. I don't leave anything.

MARY ——
CHARLEY —— } Witnesses.

ABOUT MARY'S LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb
That couldn't read or write;
When Mary offered him his hash,
Her hand he'd always bite.

Mary took her little lamb
Round to the butcher's shop;
Then Mary's father gave a feed
With lots of mutton chop.

Mary had a little lamb,
It jumped down in the well,
And after Mary pulled it up
It ran and jumped down again,
And was orowned.

Mary had a little lamb,
It's eyes were heavenly blue,
And if you touch that little lamb
"I'll put a head on you."

And so the teacher turned him out,
But still he lingered near,
And waited patiently about,
"Then walked off on his ear,"

She put him in his little bed,
And bade him go to rest,
"You see," the little lambkin said,
"I'll do my level best."

Mary had a little lamb,
It pleased Ulysses S.;
She sent it on to Washington,
And now she's Postmistress.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And every time it heard a ba-a-h,
It bleated "Not for Joe."

—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Meeting in New Orleans.

(From the New Orleans Bee, January 29.)

The members of the Bar of New Orleans met in adjourned meeting, yesterday, in the Court Room of the United States Circuit Court—Hon. Christian Roselius in the chair—to receive and act upon the address to the Bar of the United States, which has been drawn up by a committee appointed at the previous meeting. The Secretary, Mr. M. M. Cohen, read the address, which is as follows:

To the Members of the Bar of the United States:

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of New Orleans, on the 25th day of January, 1871, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Bar of the United States, inviting them to co-operate in a movement by which they propose to give some evidence of their appreciation of the long and distinguished services of the Hon. Roger B. Taney, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For more than a quarter of a century Chief Justice Taney held that high and responsible position, and during that long period, he discharged the arduous duties of his high office with a dignity, impartiality and ability never surpassed by any judge. When he accepted the office, he occupied a prominent position at the Bar, which would have enabled him to accumulate a competency for himself and family in a few years. This prospect he sacrificed for the public service; and the salary of his office being barely sufficient for the support of his family, he died without having been able to provide for the comfortable maintenance of his daughters, who have been reduced to the necessity of earning a precarious subsistence by their own exertions as copyists. Under these circumstances we consider it but an act of tardy justice to the daughters of the great Judge, that some substantial acknowledgment should be made of the debt of gratitude the legal profession especially, and the people of the United states generally, owe for the spotless integrity, transcendent ability and fearless independence, with which their illustrious father administered even-handed justice in the highest tribunal of the Republic.

We, therefore, respectfully call upon our professional brethern of the United States, and such other citizens as may desire to co-operate with us in this movement, to hold similar meetings and appoint committees, and by voluntary contributions, to raise a fund to be forwarded forthwith to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, George Wm. Brown and S. Teakle Wallis, of Baltimore, with a request that they present the same to the daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney.

C. ROSELIUS, Chairman.
E. H. DURELL,
LOGAN HUNTON,
E. C. BILLINGS,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

On motion, the address was adopted.

Mr. E. C. Billings then moved the appointment of a committee of eleven members of the Bar, whose duty it should be to receive any contributions that might be made by the citizens of Louisiana in behalf of the family of Judge Taney.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen:

Judge H. C. Dibble, George W. Race, Joseph P. Horner, H. C. Miller, C. E. Fenner, J. S. Whitaker, James B. Eustis, B. H. Brown, Jas. McConnell, W. Grant, W. W. King, J. S. Whitaker.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting—Mr. Roselius—was added to the committee.

On motion, the committee were requested to meet on Monday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, at the office of the chairman, to consult as to the proper measures to be taken in furtherance of the duty with which they were charged. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday next to receive the report of the committee thus formed.

A Preacher Loses his Wife and Three Children.

Rev. Robert S. M'Williams, of this city, has been visited with a bereavement during the past two weeks whose parallel is not often recorded. In that time three of his children and wife have yielded up their lives to the inexorable demands of death. Scarlet fever was the agency which deprived him of the former, and the mother doubtless died from the trouble induced by the poignant family affliction. The loss of two of her children so wrought on her mind that it became impaired, and yesterday she breathed out her life. The third child (an infant) died on Tuesday. Both will be buried together to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. M'Williams' family two weeks ago consisted of six persons. Now it is reduced to himself and one child. His is a bereavement almost insupportable, in which he has the warmest sympathies of all who have heard of it.—Harrisburg Patriot, 1st.

English Watches.

It is reported that at the Dover (England) custom houses a seizure was recently made of a case of one hundred and forty-four watches, directed to the United States, but which had been brought from some village on the continent, where the names of the best English makers had been engraved on the inside plates. The cases were made of good gold, but the works were utterly worthless. It is asserted that large numbers of inferior watches, bearing the names and trademarks of English makers, have been manufactured on the continent of Europe and then shipped to the United States by way of Great Britain, so as to deceive purchasers in America.

—The combined capital of the Rothschilds banking houses in London, Paris, Frankfort and Vienna, is $500,000,000.

Singular Ornament.

A brooch worn by the countess of K—— has recently been the subject of conversation in an eminent company of polished nobility, who are now exiles in Paris. Encircled by twenty brilliants upon a dark blue ground of lapsis la zuli, and protected by a glass in front, may be seen—what? A portrait? A lock of hair? No neither the one nor the other; but only four bent pins wrought together in form of a star. The history of this singular ornament is contained in the following communication: The Count —— was, some years ago, in his own country, suspected of being too much inclined to politics, and was, consequently, one night, without examination or further inquiry, torn from the bosom of his family by police officers, conveyed to a fortress in a distant part of the country, and thrown into a dark, damp dungeon.

Days, weeks, months, passed away without his being brought to trial. The unhappy man saw himself robbed of every succor. In the stillness of death and the darkness of the grave he felt not only his strength failing him, but also his mind wandering. An unspeakable anguish took hold upon him. He who feared not to appear before his judges, now trembled before himself. Conscious of his danger, he endeavored to find something to relieve himself from the double misery of idleness and loneliness, and thus preserve from him a terrible insanity. Four pins, which happened accidentally to be in his coat, had fortunately escaped the notice of the jailor.

These were to be the means of deliverance to his spirit. He threw the pins upon the earth, which alone was the floor of his gloomy dungeon, and then employed himself in seeking for them in the darkness. When, after a tiresome search, he succeeded in finding them, he threw them down anew, and so, again and again, did he renew his voluntary task. All the day long, sitting, lying or kneeling, he groped about with his hand until he found the pins which he had intentionally scattered. This fearful, yet beneficial recreation continued for six years. Then, at last, a great political event opened suddenly the doors of his prison. The count had just scattered his pins, but he would not leave his cell without taking with him his little instruments of his own preservation from despair and madness. He soon found them, for now the clear, bright light of day beamed in through the doorway of his dungeon. As the Count related this sad story to tha Countess, she seized the pins with holy eagerness. Those crooked, yellow brass pins, which, during six fearful years, has been scattered and gathered alternately, were become to her as precious relics; and now, set in a frame of brilliants worth £400, as a treasure of much greater value, she wears them on her bosom.

The Approaching Royal Marriage.

The government contractors are busily engaged in fitting up St. George's chapel, at Windsor, for the approaching marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, and have received directions to complete the extensive arrangements by the latter end of February, as it is expected the royal marriage will be celebrated on or about the ninth of March. The preparations comprise a canopy over the steps of the grand entrance at the west end leading to the nave of the royal chapel, opposite the Horseshoe cloisters; it will be fifty-three feet in length and sixteen feet wide, so that the royal carriages may drive under in case of wet. On entering the chapel there will be a temporary room erected on the right hand side for the special accommodation of her Royal Highness' bridesmaids near the cenotaph of the late King of the Belgians, opposite to the cenotaph erected by the nation to the memory of his consort, the Princess Charlotte of Wales. At the south entrance of the chapel, facing Henry VIII.'s gateway and the Castle guard rooms, another portico, fifty-three feet by sixteen feet, will be placed similar to the one erected at the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the convenience of the company who may be honored with an invitation to be present at the ceremony. A gallery will be built near the altar, between the Lincoln chapel and the altar immediately fronting her Majesty's private pews for the accommodation of about one hundred of those personages connected with the Duke of Argyle's family. Another covering will be placed, of similar dimensions to the two former, at the entrance of the cloisters, which will connect the Prince Consort's Memorial chapel with the east end of St. George's chapel; and form a convenient entrance to the former chapel, which is lifted up as a reception room for the accommodation of the ladies. The outside of the three porticoes will be covered with canvass and the inside lined with crimson cloth and decorated. The works are fast progressing, there being a large number of hands employed.

A LOVE CHASE.

A Bride Abducted by a Railroad Train—A Hot Pursuit With a Happy Result.

(From the World.)

Stories of runaway wives are of frequent occurrence, but it is seldom that such desertions occur on a wedding day. Yet such an event actually took place yesterday over in New Jersey. A fond couple were regularly married, and after duly receiving the congratulations of their friends stepped into a carriage and were driven to the depot of the New Jersey Railroad at Jersey City, intending from there to set out upon their bridal tour. Carefully and tenderly the happy bridegroom escorted his blushing bride to a palace car, and then stepped back to the depot for a moment.

A REMARKABLE ABDUCTION.

When he returned, to his consternation he found that the train had started, bearing with it his bride, who was thus compulsorily flying from him at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Determined, however, not to be separated from her who had so recently been joined to him for life, he rushed to the office of the superintendent crying, not "My kingdom for a horse," but "One hundred dollars for your fastest locomotive." The superintendent, more moved by the hapless plight of the bridegroom than by the pecuniary offer, ordered the iron steed brought forth, and the husband mounted it in company with an engineer and fireman, and swift as the wind the locomotive sped out of the depot and flew along after the preceding train.

THE PURSUIT.

Many precious moments had been lost in the negotiation with the superintendent and in the preparation of the locomotive, and it was not until after a run at full speed for thirty minutes that the anxious eyes of the husband were blessed with the sight of the pursued train, coming up with it when it stopped at the Rahway station.

A HAPPY RESTORATION.

The meeting between the loving pair may, to use a hard-worked reportial expression, be better imagined than described; but there is no doubt that that bridegroom mentally resolved that if he left that train, or any other, during his bridal tour, for any purpose whatever, his wife should accompany him.

VARIETIES.

—"So Mary took the little lamb
And beat it for a spell;
The family had it fried next day—
And it went very well!"

—It is estimated that nine inches of dry snow on the ground is equal to one inch of water.

—"Teeth extracted with great pains," is the advertisement of a Washington dentist."

—The winter has been so severe in England that birds are dying of hunger. Among blackbirds the mortality is great.

—The deepest excavation in the United States is said to be a copper mine near Lake Superior. It is 1 300 feet deep.

—A lady's dressmaker horrified her the other day by telling her she would "cut her body out" in the course of the afternoon.

—A reporter who attended a banqut concluded his description with the candid statement that "it is not distinctly remembered by anybody present who made the last speech."

—A New Hampshire man, who was arrested for selling liquor, has revenged himself upon the man who complained against him by cutting off the tail of his horse.

—In a short time Philadelphia will contain more first-class public school houses than any city in the United States. There are twelve school houses in the process of completion.

—A dire result of the surrender of Paris is foreshadowed in the announcement that two hundred liberated French actresses are about to leave that city for the United States.

—Mayor Flanders has ordered a careful survey of the theatres and amusement halls in New Orleans, to see if sufficient facilities are afforded for egress in case of fire or panic from any cause.

—It is said that when diamonds are used in cutting hot glass in a glass factory, one will last for only one day, assuming a milky appearance; but that, if the glass be cold, one will last three months. Hot glass is cut, however, more readily than cold.

—The Germans of Indianapolis have decided to indulge in no formal demonstrations on the capitulation of Paris, but to send the amount that would be expended in a public celebration to aid widows and orphans in the Fatherland.

—A county auditor in New Hampshire has had presented to him for allowance in a law-suit a bill, which reads: "To doing your chores, such as drawin water, chopin wood and feedin cattle the weeks while you lay drunk $21."

—A little son of William Curtis, of Westford, N. H., while playing with a screw last week, put it into his mouth, when it slipped into his throat, the head stopping his breath and causing death in a few moments.

—The married women of Brownstown, Ind., are on the war path, and have held a public meeting, in which they "resolved" against "worthless, lazy, whining husbands, resembling so many indolent Egyptian mummies."

—The dry goods clerks of Boston are indignant because some of their employers have invited a clergyman to deliver a lecture on "Fast Young Men" for their especial benefit. They publicly protest that they, as a class, do not need any such lecturing.

—Skinflint—who "gives nothing to street beggars"—buttoned his pockets on being approached by a soldier, and said: "My dear fellow, I never can repay the debt I owe you—the debt we all owe you for your noble self-sacrifice! Money can't do it! It is of no use trying!" With this patriotic utterance he walked away.

—A negro convicted of petty larceny recently, in New Kent county, Va., elected to be whipped. The Sheriff gave him thirty-nine, pretty well laid one, after which the negro was released. Rubbing his back and turning around with a broad grin at the sheriff, he said: "Golly Mars Royster, dat reminds me ob de good ole times."

—The Lowell (Mass.) city government is asked to prohibit theatrical and Ethiopian minstrel entertainments on Saturday evening, because they are "specially detrimental to the moral welfare of the young who frequent them, and who are thus unfitted for any proper observance of the Sabbath, and so inclined to desecrate the day, and imperil their moral welfare."

—A curious lawsuit has just been commenced against the Bellville and Southern Illinois Railroad. A lady, who was shortly expecting an addition to her family, was travelling on it, and was to jostled and troubled by the roughness of the road that the event occured much sooner than expected. In the suit which she has brought against the company she lays the damages at $10.000.

—The largest importers of kid gloves in England say that there is really no ground for any rise in the price of these articles on account of the war, as retail dealers sometimes pretend. No gloves are made in Rouen or Orleans, and Grenoble and the district round it, where they are made, has not been interferred with. Moreover, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bohemia, Denmark, and other parts on the continent contribute largely to the demands both of this country and America.

—The following pretty dress has recently been displayed in New York: A toilet of lavender silk, with a trailing skirt; a lace flounce was beaded with a full foid of illusion, caught into the dress at each seam with a natural tea-rosebud; the overskirt, of the same material, was made in two large points on each side, round, short and very *bouffant* behind, the points being edged with lace and caught up, also, with tea-rosebuds. The corsage was low and quite plain, the sleeves short, and rosebuds on the shoulders. A spray of the same flowere were worn in the hair.

—At a party given at Brentville, Va., while the musicians were at supper and the dancers enjoying a promenade around the room, a large hog, probably attrated by the music he had heard, and wishing to participate in the festivities, dashed into the ball-room and began circling around, accompanying his dance by squaling most unmusically. The ladies in an instant were on the benches, chairs, or anything that offered a refuge from his hogship, and for a few moments he had it all to himself. At length, however by the application of boots and sticks, he was persuaded to leave and quiet was restored.

—While one of the closing scenes at the opera of "The Huguenots" was enacting at the Boston Theatre the other night and while the mournful trio, in which Valentin, Raoul and Marcel take part, was sung, a cat appeared and ran across in front of the stage. This so frightened a lady in one of the private boxes, that she dropped her opera glass out upon the back of one of the members of the orchestra, who was in turn equally astonished and confused, but happily not injured. This unlooked for incident turned the scene on the stage to anything except what Meyerbeer intended, and the audience laughed heartily, the wounded and dying Marcel joining in the demonstration. Poor Grimalkin disappeared somewhere in the orchestra.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday Feb. 11. 1871.

ULYSSES GRANT, Jr., visited Governor STEARNS of New Hampshire and got "golden opinions." The old man would not be satisfied with such impalpable things as opinions and will no doubt reprimand the youth for not going for the substantials. Golden opinions won't buy fast horses.

BECAUSE Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, is opposed to the organization of a Temperance party, the Boston *Daily News* says that his "soul is among the liars," and thinks "he really did better before he joined the church than he has since." Whether being among the liars refers to his connection with the church, or with the Senate, the *News* does not enlighten its readers.

A LEARNED Senegambian legislator in the Louisania House of Representatives, on being reprimanded for a "breach of decorum" for saying of another member, "dat dar nigga is a dam liar, and I will frow a boot down his throat if he opens dat dar cellar doah again," indignantly replied, "dar is no breach ob de korum, for de korum am still sittin, ready for to do business." We suggest him as GRANT'S successor, by way of improvement.

THE remarkable unity of the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* and the Allegheny delegation in Harrisburg as to a reduction of the fees of our county officers may be sententiously summed up thus: Every individual should follow his natural inclination and the educational bent of his understanding, as was elegantly and comprehensively expressed by a venerable representative of the softer sex, when in a moment of exhilirated feeling, she fondly caresssd a favorite feminine of the bovine species, which same was her individual property and effects.

A WRITER in the *Gazette* says of Mr. BUCKALEW'S bill for cumulative voting for school directors:

It is very safe for the Democrats, therefore, to make this experiment on the School Boards. They have everything to gain and nothing to loose.

This gentleman, in his haste, no doubt thought that Allegheny county embraced the entire State of Pennsylvania. The same law would apply to the Democratic counties as to this county, where the Republicans would have everything to gain and nothing to lose. He evidently objects to the bill because it provides for Democratic representation *anywhere*.

THE NEW FEE BILL.

We have the text of the new Fee Bill agreed upon by the Allegheny delegation which looks very well upon its face inasmuch as it provides that the annual salaries shall be as follows, to wit: Of the District Attorney, $4,000; of the Assistant District Attorney, $1,500; of the Sherid, $6,000; of the Coroner, $2,000; of the Prothonatory, $5,000; of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court, $2,000; of the Recorder of Deeds, $3,000; of the Register of Wills, $2,000.

It leaves the future question of the number of clerks for the determination of the County Controller and the Commissioners, with the right of appeal to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

But then comes a proviso, which renbers the entire bill nugatory, and exposes the whole thing as a shallow trick. That proviso is as follows:

Provided, That all officers elected prior to the year 1870 shall have the power to determine the number and fix the salaries of their deputies and clerks, during the unfinished term of their offices.

With this proviso inserted, the whole object is defeated, as the present incumbents would still swallow up their enormous fees, with the aid of nominal clerks, without affording any relief to the people. In the meantime, before these offices would be filled again, the whole law would be repealed or so modified as to defeat the object the people seek for. The bill as it now stands is a mere sham and a swindle upon the people.

CONCERNING CHARITY.

When Mr. POMEROY introduced his resolution into Congress looking to extending some sort of relief to the suffering people of France, certain Radicals at once seized upon the opportunity to make capital out of the matter, and force their partisan prejudices upon the public.

The Radical leaders are in the habit of doing this thing upon every possible occasion—and in some instances upon apparently impossible occasions. Their charity is circumscribed by the question whether their giving will result in any political advantage to them. Selfishness being the motive that prompts them to act.

The resolution should have passed the Senate without discussion, as it merely provided for the placing of means of transportation in the hands of our liberal-minded people who chose to relieve the wants of a suffering and common humanity. But that would not have suited the purposes of the Radicals to whom we have referred.

We remember but a few years ago, when the suffering people of the South were crying for bread, how the Radical leaders, denounced as copperheadism, the charity that would relieve the sufferers. When it was proposed to contribute money and provisions to relieve the suffering people of the South, without regard to age, sex, color or condition in life, the Radical press of the country, and especially of this city, was furious in its denunciation of the spirit that prompted it, and the sufferers whom it would relieve. Radical orators and newspapers demanded that the people of the South should be left to starve, that they deserved nothing better, and all that sort of thing, for the purpose of keeping alive the unfortunate animosties engendered by the war, and thus preserve their ascendancy, for they well knew that a restoration of fraternal and friendly relations between the people of the lately warring sections would shortly put them out of authority.

The same spirit, in a different form will develope itself, as already indicated by the remarks of Mr. HOWARD, Mr. CONKLING and others in the Senate, in relation to releiving the destitution of the victims of the Franco-Prussian war. Political capital will be sought to be made out of the fact, that to send aid to the French would be to declare against sympathy with the Germans. All this is merely to catch votes. The spirit of Charity is not discriminative as to persons and objects. It only inquires as to the necessity and then acts without wasting words. But this is not the Radical idea of things. The leaders of that party first inquire: Is there any political advantage to be gained? If not, their sympathies fail at once.

HE CESSNA—CHORPENNING POST-OFFICE SWINDLE.

An investigation into the CHORPENNING swindle, engineered through Congress by Congressman CESSNA, and which was defeated by a mere accident, shows it to be one of the most unblushing robberies ever attempted and entere upon deliberately and understandingly by all the parties to it. But as bold and unmitigated as this robbery is, it is only a fair specimen of the way in which Congress has been run for the last ten years, to the loss of the people and the profit of the thieves.

The Washington *Patriot* after a through and careful examination of the official records gives a full history of the case from which we learn that in 1851 and 1854 CHORPENNING made two contracts for carrying the mails from Salt Lake to Sacramento and San Pedro. The routes were partially altered, at his request. These contracts amounted in the aggreate to $106,000 for the whole period over which they extended. CHORPENNING came before Congress in 1857, and succeeded in getting an act passed, under which it is directed that certain claims growing out of these contracts should be settled, not by proper proof to be taken, but by affidavits *on file* in the House of Representatives," which had been prepared expressly for the purpose in view. He was allowed, MR. DAWES says "under the joint resolution of 1857, the sum of $233,617,95 extra allowance over his contract price of $106,000. Under the resolution which was passed on the last day of the last session, there has been allowed (by Mr. CRESWELL) on these contracts $237,-017,40, making an *extra allowance* on the *two* contracts of $470,635,43!"

Again in 1858, Mr. CHORPENNING made another contract for carrying the mail from Salt Lake to Placerville for $139,000 per annum for four years. Post Master General HOLT discontinued this service in 1860, for non-fulfilment of contract allowing in complete settlement one month's additional pay.

At that time no claim for damages was set up, nor for eight years afterward when one was set up before Postmaster General RANDALL. It was referred to the Contract Office, and rejected, with the most overwhelming exposure of the false pretences that had been urged. But Mr. DAWES states that Mr. CRESWELL construed the law of the last session so as to allow CHORPENNING the highest compensation for two years of the contract which had never been performed at all. "So that (says Mr. DAWES) you will find that he had two years and twenty-five days on his contract yet to run. *If* he had run that time, he would have received for running it $269,028. In other words, the resolution of last July was so drawn as, in the *judgment of the Postmaster General*, to compel him to say that four dollars out of every five of the money was clear profit; he allowed him up on that balance, if the contract had been carried through, of $269,000, as profit and damages for *not* carrying it through $206,000. That, put with the $257,000 I have already alluded to, makes the sum in exact figures of $443,000,00."

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, referring to the action of the Post Master General declared that it was "certain he had ample time to do so (call the attention of Congress to the subject) between the 4th and 23d of December, when he signed the report allowing $443,000 on a fraudulent claim. He knew that this claimant had already received some $350,000 *more than he was entitled to* under his contracts with the Government; and yet, with the knowledge of those facts, with the facts staring him in the face by records in *his own office that it was a fraudulent claim*," he refused to advise Congress.

Not only had Mr. CHORPENNING received all that he was entitled to under his contract, but $350,000 extra before he presented the claim of $443,000 which was refused payment, by Messrs. HOLT, BLAIR, RANDELL, and even Mr. CRESWELL himself. Upon the refusal of Mr. CRESWELL, to pay this fraudulent claim, Mr. CESSNA appears upon the scene to consummate the fraud by the sanction of a legislative enactment.

During the month or July last the petition and papers of CHORPENNING were referred to Mr. HILL, of the Postoffice Committee of the House of Representatives. He stated that he never made any report on the subject, though "an agreement had been signed that he might report the facts to the House, leaving the Postmaster General to investigate the matter and do justice to all parties." * * * "I never supposed, nor do I think any member of the committee ever supposed, any considerable sum was due the parties; but under the impression from representations made that a *small balance* only was due," they were willing to leave it to the Postmaster General. Mr. HILL then went home, and never reported it."

On the 14th of July, Mr. CESSNA, who *was not* a member of the Postoffice Committee, succeeded most admirably by a systematic course of personal misrepretations in passing a joint resolution so artfully drawn as to conceal its design, and predicated upon the basis of the law of 1857, which was itself a fraud upon Congress, and so exposed by Postmaster General BROWN. No human being but the interested parties could understand the scope of Mr. CESSNA'S plundering scheme, and it was so well managed that all debate was prevented, and no call of the yeas and nays could be obtained. All the preparations had been made for expedition. The bill was engrossed in advance, hurried to the Senate, sent back with an amendment, repassed, and was the first thing signed and returned by the President the next morning. All this occurred between 3 P. M. and 9 A. M. of the ensuing last day of the session.

In this way the ground plan for the theft was laid and it only remained to get the money out of the Treasury through Mr. CRESWELL. There was no trouble now to procure his signature to the award, notwithstanding he had already pronounced the claim a fraud. The refusal of Mr. MARTIN the Sixth Auditor to entertain it alone prevented its payment.

In this connection it is not out of place to state that when Mr. CRESWELL went into the Postoffice Department he took with him to Washington his former law partner and friend, Mr. EARLE, as one of his assistants. No complaint was made on that score, Mr. EARLE remained long enough in the Postoffice to inform himself fully of all its operations, and having acquired this important knowledge, he resigned, and has since that time been the largest and most successful practitioner before that Department, owing to his personal and professional relations with Mr. CRESWELL. It is a fact notorious in Washington that Mr. EARLE has been in some way or other connected with every large claim upon the Postoffice Department, all of which are compelled to pay tribute to him and add to his revenues. He was one of CHOR PENNING'S attorneys, and doubtless assisted Mr. CESSNA in draws ing up the joint resolution for the payment of the claim.

Mr. CRESWELL tries to shield himself behind the pretext that he was guided by the report of the Congressional Committee, but immediately afterward contradicts his own allegation, by the statement that "no information can be gathered from the debates of Congress, for I find, on examination of the *Globe*, that the joint resolution passed without debate in either House." The whole matter hardly occupies twenty lines of the *Globe*. Mr. CRESWELL examined that official record, and it flatly contradicts his allegation. He pretends to have been guided by "the report of the committee which presented it to the House of Representatives." The *Globe* denies there was any report at all.

But aside from this Mr. CRESWELL knew by the files and non-awards of his own Department that the claim was a fraud and a swindle. It now remains to be seen whether the President will continue in office a man who shows his willingness to lend himself to such a scheme upon so flimsy a pretext.

As for Mr. CESSNA, he has not condescended to give any explanation whatever of his connection with the swindle. We believe that he is still at work trying to prevent the people of the Sixteenth District from being represented by the man of their choice, no doubt trusting to the partisan prejudices of the majority of the Forty-Second Congress to oust Mr. MEYERS. Will that majority, with this record before them ignore the will of the people of the District? *News verrons.*

GRANT AND THE INCOME TAX.

Immediately after the savage outburst in denial of the President's advocacy of the continuance of the Income Tax, the *Gazette* subsides, just as though it didn't know that the position was a false one, and really believed that the epithet "liar" was the only argument to be used in debate.

Senator SHERMAN, who probably knows more about the views of the President than the *Gazette* does, was particular, when the matter came up in the Senate, to impress Senators with the idea that to repeal the Income Tax law was to ignore the Presidential policy. SHERMAN spoke by authority, else his unequivocal allegations would have been denied ere this by some one of the Presidential household. So far from being in favor of the repeal of the law, Senator SHERMAN declared that GRANT was emphatically in favor of its continuance. He called the attention of the Senators to the fact that there were rumors afloat to the effect that the President was in favor of the repeal of the Income Tax, but he took occasion to disabuse the minds of Senators upon this matter before the vote was taken. The President, he said, had but one way of communicating his views to the two Houses of Congress concerning any particular measure, and that is by special message, and so far from communicating such views specially he did not even refer to its repeal in his general message. In addition to this, Senator SHERMAN undoubtedly spoke by authority, and after ascertaining the President's views in relation to the matter.

But we do not see any reason why the *Gazette* should flare up when we say that President GRANT is in favor of the Income Tax. It favors—nay is enthusiastic in favor of its continuance, believing it to be statutory blessing. It declares that the tax is "decidedly popular" and that it is "not felt, or ever known by the masses of voters." It goes still further and insists that "it is the cheapest of all sources of revenue to the people," and that the "Treasury gets all that the people pay, which is not the case with other taxes." Again it declares that "it is the only tax that bears any exact proportion of the ability of the payer." Still further dilating upon the beauties of this inquisitorial law it says that the "income tax is collected more cheaply than any other duty or excise" and yields "the largest revenue in the internal system."

Because we said that President GRANT was in favor of continuing the beautiful system of taxation, it says that we lie, and it would not at all surprise us if it disputed our word in relation to what it says itself about the tax.

The opposition to the repeal of the Income Tax arsies not from the fact that it would reduce or cripple the revenues of the government, but because it would reduce executive patronage, and hurt the prospects of the Radical party in the next campaign, by reducing the campaign funds. That is the whole secret of it. The tax yields no revenue, as it is all consumed in the collection, and is only continued for the purpose of keeping up official pap and patronage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The New Hampshire election takes place on Tuesday, March the 14th. We have already published the respective candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties. In addition to the candidates of these parties, the Labor Reform party have a State and Congressional ticket in the field. In the FIRST District the Labor Reform men have united upon the Democratic candidate for Congress.

The following was the vote in the State in 1869, for State officers and Congressmen:

STATE ELECTION.

Democratic vote	52,004
Radical vote	35,777
Radical majority	3,773

BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The vote by Congressional District in 1869, shows the following results:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Democratic vote	11,376
Radical vote	13,138
Radical majority	1,762

SECOND DISTRICT.

Democratic vote	9,886
Radical vote	11,513
Radical majority	1,947

THIRD DISTRICT.

Democratic vote	10,691
Radical vote	11,254
Radical majority	563
Radical majority on Congress	3,972

It will be seen by the above figures that the Third District was very close two years ago. This year the Democrats expect to carry it. To prevent this, extraordinary efforts will doubtless be made by the Radical leaders, and money will be spent freely.

The result in New Hampshire will depend almost altogether upon the vote received by the Labor Reform candidates, and the party from which it is drawn. Last year the movement operated strongly against the Democracy.

In addition to the three tickets already spoken of, there is a Temperance ticket in the field, but like all such movements, it is likely to prove a sorry failure, and will probably not receive three hundred voters in the State. Extraordinary efforts will be made by the administration to prevent a reduction of the Radical majority in the State, inasmuch as it is the first election to be held in 1871.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says, that "if the Democracy persists in its opposition to popular education, we (the Radicals) will have to make a party issue of it." The whole object of Mr. HOAR'S bill is to make a party issue, by which to assure the domination of the Radical party and fulfill its part in the overthrow of free institutions at the same time. In resisting its enactment men aid the cause of popular education. In advocating it they favor a despotic government and stab the cause of free, untrammelled education.

IT IS held by the advocates of compulsory education, that all those whose education has been neglected, are candidates for the penitentiary; that the inability to read or write is *prima facie* evidence of an inclination to crime, the morality side of humanity not to be considered. The fruitful parent of crime, as declared by the statistics, is rum. If this be true, and we have no doubt of it, the most ordinary observer must declare it is not confined to the ignorant. Judge LUDLOW, of Philadelphia, in a recent address to the Grand Jury of that city, declared that in the majority of cases, crimes are committed by those who boast of education.

In these days, the Judge said, many of the perpetrators of crime are men who have received excellent educations, and thereby are qualified to excel in rascality. Scarcely a day passes but what some bold outrage, either in murder or robbery is heralded in the newspapers.

In the majority of cases the crimes have been committed by men who are of good address, good education, intellectual, ingenious, and oftentimes too adroit for apprehension by the officers of the law. To circumvent these villians, it is requisite that all good citizens shall exert themselves in conjunction with the legal authorities to bring the culprits to trial. An equal intelligence and ingenuity on the part of our citizens and municipal officers would have the effect to check the outrages which have been increasing in our city for months past. To thwart the perpetrators they must be met with a skill superior to that which they evince in their nefarious practices.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

We have been denounced from time to time for saying through these columns, that there was practically no reduction of the public debt. Mr. BOUTWELL in a letter to Mr. HOOPER, protesting against the repeal of the Income Tax says:

Were our debt small, a deficiency in the revenue would be unimportant, but with a debt of $3,000,000,000 it might, and probably would produce serious consequences.

So then the public debt is $3,000,000,-000 and not $2,328,026,807, as Mr. BOUTWELL tries to make appear, with his humbugging statement published monthly. He ought to be authority in the matter. Which are the correct figures?

MISTAKEN IDEAS.

Some men have a mistaken idea of government, and think that the State can and should do everything, while the individual is incapable of doing anything. Others advocate the same doctrine, because they expect to be among the governing class, and enjoy authority and plenty of the world's goods at the expense of the governed.

To one class or the other belongs Mr. HOAR, the author of the bill for a national system of compulsory education, and those who act with him with a view to consolidated government. Mr. HOAR'S bill, putting out of sight the fact that it is not only the enemy of free government and popular education, it provides for the creation of almost an unlimited number of salaried officers, who are to feed upon the already overburdened public, and help to consume the substance of the land.

A Superintendent of schools is to be appointed for each State, with as many assistants as he may deem necessary. This may be a hundred or a thousand for each State, or one or twenty for each city as the State Superintendent may determine. Nor are these Superintendents and their assistants all the officers that are implied by this bill. As in the State of Massachusetts, it will be necessary to appoint innumerable spies to watch the coming and going of children and prowl about the houses of parents to see whether they send their children to school or not.

In no particular will this proposed measure be beneficial to the educational interests of the country, but in every respect prejudicial, and lay the foundation for religious disensions and intolerance, which will eventually destroy our popular education.

OUR BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, with a smile that is child-like and bland, intimates a knowledge of the Rev. CRAMER the brother-in-law of ULYSSES It says:

He is an amiable young gentleman of clerical culture. He first came to notice in this part of the world when making himself known to the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of General Grant, some time after the surrender of General Lee, as the brother-in-law of the victorious chieftain whom we all delighted to honor. We noticed Mr. Cramer and General Grant standing together on the deck of the steamer approaching the city, and that when the General took off his hat to the shouting crowd upon the Kentucky shore, the Rev. Mr. Cramer also removed *his* hat. It evidently seemed to him that a part of the ovation was due to himself. His last public appearance in this neighborhood was when, at a protracted meeting in Newport, our distinguished friend, Colonel Meody, presented him to the congregation with the remark that the brother-in-law of the President would now address the Throne of Grace, which he proceeded to do very acceptably.

The following list will demonstrate that whatever else GRANT may be, he is not a heathen, for he takes care of his household:

I. Ulysses Simpson Grant, President of the United States.

II. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

III. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, cadet at West Point.

IV. Orvill Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago.

V. Frederick T. Dent. President's father-in-law, claimant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—euchred by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but lives in hope.

VI. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, minister to Denmark.

VII. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculation with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould.

VIII. Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usher at the Executive Mansion.

IX. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year.

X. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

XI. John Dent President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico, under Indian Bureau; place worth $100,-000 a year.

XII. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

XIII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth $30,000 a year.

XIV. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's, cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XV. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

XVI. Nathan A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Colector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

XVII. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington.

XVIII. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washington.

XIX. J. F. Simson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

XX. John Simson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

XXI. George R. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin. Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third district, Ohio.

XXII. B. L. Wymans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.

XXIII. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XXIV. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand-nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Ky.

XXV. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

Obituary—Hon Isaac E. Hiester.

Although not altogether unexpected, the death of this gentleman will cause universal regret throughout the State. As before announced he was stricken down by paralysis on the morning of the 28th ult. From that time until Monday morning last, he lingered in a semi-conscious condition, neverspeaking, but being able to recognize the friends who gathered at his bedside.

Mr. HIESTER was the son of HON. WM. HIESTER. He was born in May, 1794. Read law, graduated at Yale College and served in several important positions. In 1852 he was elected to Congress by the Whig party and when the Know-Nothing party sprung up, Mr. HIESTER became a Democrat and has since acted with that organization. At the last Democratic National Convention he was one of the Delegates at large from this State. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:

Isaac E. Hiester was a lawyer of the old school, a man noticed for the courteousness of his manner in association with fellow-members of the bar, and one whose word, however lightly passed, was never known to be broken. He possessed a manner strongly analytical and well fitted to grapple successfully with every legal difficulty. He loved his profession as a science, and was looked up to by the younger members of the bar as a model worthy of imitation.—He was an able and eloquent advocate, distinguished alike for his great skill in arguing a point of law before a bench of Judges and for his power of appealing successfully to a jury. The records of the Courts of this county and the reports of the Supreme Court of the State, through a series of twenty years, show how extensive his practice was. Though inheriting a large fortune he pursued his profession with the same ardor as if his livelihood depended upon his exertions, and added largely to his ancestral wealth by his own efforts.

The announcement of Mr. Heister's illness cast a gloom over the entire community, and day by day people of all classes have been eagerly seeking to learn his condition. On all sides might be heard the most anxious inquiries in regard to him accompanied by the earnest hope that he would speedily recover. The decease of such a man, in the prime of life, and in the very midst of his usefulness, is one of those mysterious dispensations of Divine Providence which are calculated to remind us most forcibly of the uncertainty of human life. Mr. Hiester was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church having united himself to that body some months since. He leaves behind him a bereaved widow, but no children to mourn his loss. In his death the bar of Lancaster county and the community at large have suffered a loss which can not be speedily repaired.

THE *Congregationalist* ridicules the idea of amending the constitution so that it shall directly recognize God. It says: "The effort is sure to fail, as it ought to fail. If the thing could be done, and the whole Athanasian creed were made a part of the instrument of government, there would not be an ounce weight more of Christianity in the nation. No Christianity in the constitution because the words are not there! Is there no salt in the sea? There are no lumps of salt visible. Go to now; let us form a national society to put salt into the Atlantic ocean."

CHRONIC

Lung Diseases.

Of all the diseases which are the sad legacy of afflicted mortality, there are none which are attended with more painful apprehensions than those which are attributed to the Lungs and respiratory organs; and at the same time, none which have been regarded so difficult of cure or so hopeless in their amelioration. So much has this been the case that nine-tenths of the community have a total disbelief in the curability of any chronic pulmonary disease, but especially that form of pulmonary disease known as pulmonary consumption, and the man who proposes to do anything for its cure must expect to meet with at least a large share of public incredulity. If he were deterred from action, however, by such circumstances as these, he would be unworthy of that confidence to which he lays claim, when he proposes himself as guardian of the health of the community, and would be justly regarded as an unfaithful keeper and executor of the charge with which he has been entrusted. To halt in the avowal of one's opinions at such a time would not only be unworthy of the calling of the true physician, but to be false even to the spirit of advancement in science, and to allow that it should remain as it was an hundred years ago; without any new additions, or if made, not to divulge them for fear of giving offence to such as are wedded to old and fixed opinions, not mindful either whether those opinions were true or false.

To contend that nothing has been done of late years in the art of medicine, were shut to one's eyes to manifest truths that are continually passing before our eyes, and would betoken a stubbornness and pride not in keeping with that high destiny for which an all-wise Providence seems to have destined us.

If a man therefore would propose to treat of the curability of Pulmonary Consumption, he at least has a right to be heard, and his evidence weighed and due credit given thereto. Most persons of common sense will allow this. Any court would at once hear the testimony before condemnation, and if it did not it would be condemned by all honest men, and would stand a good chance of being execrated by the community.

We have maintained an abiding faith for many ears, not only in the curability of Pulmonary Consumption, but also of various other chronic pulmonary diseases of a kindred character, especially such as are likely to lead to that physical condition which that fearful name has been known to designate, and we have done so in the earnest and faithful discharge of what we believe to be our solemn uty, and as we believe not without great and material benefit to our fellow-men; if we had not so esteemed it, we would long since have abandoned the work in despair, and have allowed the old fashions and old practices to hold their accustomed sway. The support of these opinions have been sustained at no little cost, and if we are not destined to reap a present and personal reward, we will have at least the happy consolation of knowing that they have added, here and there to the prolongation of a life and a sure abridgement of human suffering, two things at least worthy of being commended, because they are the desire of nearly all that live. In accordance with this belief we herewith append some of the most striking cases of consumption which have been cured by our remedies and treatment.

They will be recognized as persons well known in the community, and to prevent even the imputation of a desire to foist false certificates on the public, we give the names of the persons and the number of the house in which they reside. No one who seriously alive to the subject of his health when afflicted with any pulmonary ailment need for one mement be deceived—besides we have offered a reward of a thousand dollars to any one who will prove that we have ever published an untrue or false certificate. We do this not in answer to those persons whom we really believe to have at heart the welfare of any of that unfortunate class of persons, who are suffering under any lung malady; but rather as a rebuke to a class of meddlers who care very little what becomes of the unfortunate invalids, a class who have never had anything to suffer of their own, and as such are not very likely to sympathize with the sufferings of others, unless there is a probability that they can gain something by it. We do not refer to physicians, but to those who are constantly intermeddling in their business, offering advice and suggesting remedies which belong to a profession arduous and difficult, and for the duties of which, persons of the kind we mentioned are naturally unfitted, even if they had graduated in all the medical colleges of the world.

No one feels the weight of responsibility more heavily than the conscientious doctor, whose conscience can hardly be too tender, or his nature too sensitive, when weighed in the balance with the life of a fellow being, and he must be made of "sterner stuff" than most of those whom we have known, if he would allow any of the class we have attempted to portray, to be wiser or abler than himself, to make conditions.

One of the main remedies we use in the treatment of Consumption and other lung diseases is: Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. And we use it for the reason that it meets the indications of cure better than any single remedy we have ever known. It is a medicine of plants and herbs, in combination, which are calculated to meet with precision, all that chain of morbid phenomena which are believed to exist in pulmonary consumption, or the consumption of any organ to which the human system is liable. It is not a patent medicine, no more than Dover's Powders, James' Powders and other articles, now of the Materia Medica, are patent medicines.

These bear the names of their inventors, a credit which, it seems to us, they were justly entitled to, as much so as Jennier was for the discovery of vaccination, and Harvey for that of the circulation of the blood; each of whom in their day and generation paid the penalty of finding out something that had not been known before. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure claims no more. Its name is intended to signify its use and adaptation to a specific disease; its ingredients are of such a property as to always alleviate, and if taken in due season, almost invariably cure that disease, namely: Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has already established a high credit as a curative means, and the only objection that is now made to it is: "that it is advertised in the newspapers."

Are not cod liver oil and the various new preparations of iron and Phosphorus, Bromine, Hydrate of Chloral, Carbolic Acid and Glycerine all advertised; and have they not gained their publicity and a great deal of their supposed or real virtues by that very means?

The conclusion at which we have arrived on this point is, that there must be advertising of some sort or other, else any new discovery would only be known to the inventor; and if done at all, why not seek the channels which will bring it to the knowledge of the greatest number of people. The newspapers. Let is not be misunderstood, or supposed to mean that whatever is advertised is of utility. Upon the contrary, people have been fooled to the top of their bent, and this may be accounted one of the reasons that any article of real merit is treated with so much incredulity and seized hold of with such hesitancy and doubt. We would suppose it, however, to be a good guide, when those who have used a medicine or any article of value commend it to others, for these are proper judges and not those who have never used it, or perhaps have seldom heard its name mentioned. The witnesses to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and treatment are those who have had a trial of its efficacy, and have been, by experience, made acquainted with its value, not those who have never tried it, or ever known of its being used.

Among them we can recognize the best and most reliable persons both for truth and probity, whose word would be taken wherever they are known; it can hardly even be believed, that they have been deceived with regard to their condition, either before or after their sickness; some of them were brought to our office and became our patients after various failures to get well from other sources some of them were recommended to our care by intelligent physicians of unquestioned ability in the communities in which they reside; knowing that our individual attention was exerted in that class of diseases involving the lungs and respiratory organs—not that we merely treat lung diseases—chronic diseases of every kind are carefully investigated, and we merely ask the question would it not be a safe practice for those who bear about them this lingering death, to at least make the inquiry, and ascertain the truth with regard to our remedies? We do not feel that we would suffer from the investigation, but on the contrary, would be thereby enabled to enlarge our sphere of usefulness in bringing back to health and newness of life thousands of sufferers who otherwise would bear with them to early graves, lingering ills almost as insupportable as the pangs of dissolution?

We speak in all confidence and truth when we say, that we know of no cases of cough or incipient lung disease, that have not been benefitted by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, even in cases that were apparently hopeless when they commenced taking it. It has alleviated suffering, and we verily believe oftentimes added to human life. Our experience with it has been ample, and the results show a medicine of unequalled value and power, in all that class of disintegrating diseases, which, like Pulmonary Consumption, find their origin in a corrupted circulation and forbid elimination.

The operation of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is tonic and bracing, as well as healing and cleansing; furnishing to the blood the proper plastic material to renew the old and worn out tissues; and again re-invigorate the main springs of life with energy and power.

We are often asked the question: "Will the Lung Cure not weaken us and produce prostration?" We answer no—the Lung Cure is not a debilitating medicine. Nor do we believe that remedies of a debilitating kind are ever properly suited to exhausting and debilitating diseases. Consumption itself as well as most other lung ailments are destructives to, not only the parts directly involved, but as well to the whole constitution; one by one, the main functions of life begin to flag and refuse their office, and it would be worse than folly to add by exhausting medicine to that very exhaustion which we are attempting to cure. We answer the question here for the reason that it is asked us by nearly every new patient, particularly those of them who have been long halting between two opinions, and allowing a dreadful and powerful enemy of human life to encroach upon every function, and threaten even the very citidel itself. We have long since abandoned the old plan of treating lung diseases by those means which only smother the flame, to make it break out more fiercely after the checks have been removed; and which leaves the constitution in a weaker condition than it was before.

Whilst for the sake of argument we might be willing to admit that the disease may have been seemingly stayed by the holding in process, we are forced to the conviction that the constitution has suffered a like weakening which has in no wise added to our power over, or control of the original malady.

How easy a matter would it be for those afflicted with any of those diseases of the lungs which lead to consumption, or induce its development to try a bottle or two of this great remedy, a bare trial of which will tend with unerring certainty to strengthen the faith of those who use it, and confirm their belief in its efficacy, this kind of knowledge would be worth a great deal of heresy evidence, and would establish the merits of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure in the minds of all those who may have doubts of its utility, and at a trifling cost, that could do no one any harm.

People, however, should bear in mind in the treatment of consumption and other chronic lung diseases, as well as chronic diseases of other parts of the body, that the chain of morbid sympathies which have been accumulating for months and sometimes years, are rarely overcome in a short time; that gradual wear of the system, which, as it were, falls away drop by drop, will have to be replaced by the same gradual means, so that perseverance is a requisite in medicine and in the restoration of health as in everything else, and those who expect to get well of a chronic disease in a few days or a fortnight, may as well not try to get well at all; but to those who have made up their minds to a steadfastness of purpose, and an unswerving adhesion to directions, nothing is impossible, and no case is hopeless. Remember that we do not speak of those cases where the constitution is already a wreck, with scarcely vigor enough left to hold and maintain life.

No one knows the limits which have been marked out by our Creator to each human life, hence it would appear to us to be the duty of each one to take care of the physical life of the body as much so as to take care of the moral life of the soul. "While there is life there is hope," is an axiom, not the less to be valued on account of its triteness than its truth. To make it of practical utility can do no harm to any one.

The timely admonitions that we give can not fail to beget a carefulness with regard to health, which can not otherwise than do good to every one who is the least solicitous with respect to it, and if they are at all productive of evil, we confess our total inability to see where it comes in.

In our remarks on Pulmonary Consumption, it has been our habit to speak of it as a chronic disease, and it is as a chronic disease that we have had most to deal with it; in speaking thus, we do so in contra-distinction to that rapid and hurried variety of the malady which allows no time for the adaptation of remedies, but which seems to run its course, without giving either the patient or the physician time for that degree of reflection which would be requisite for its proper treatment.

Consumption in whatever form it develops itself is always a formidable disease, but far more so when it strikes at not only the lungs but at every vital part, deranging the whole system, the kidneys, the skin, the liver, the stomach, and in this latter organ cutting off the supplies from the other parts of the body, which need all the nourishment which they can get at any time, but more particularly when waning and wasting under an exhausting and harrassing disease.

The blood seems to us to be the main fountain that is at fault, and if this can be restored to that healthy and life giving state of which we have before treated; it must in its course through the arteries and veins of the body distribute its recreative elements to each one of them, not forgetting the lungs, which are the main organs at fault in pulmonary disease. We believe it, the blood, to be of more serious consequences in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, than even the air we breathe, although we know the latter to be immediately connected with its purification and oxygenation. In this connection we may mention inhalations as a means of cure in pulmonary disease; they are not without their value, but their action is purely local, and can only be of benefit in the same way that a salve or lotion is beneficial when applied to an ulcer or wound on the surface of the body. If the blood be in a good state salves or ointments are of little or no use, as the recuperative power of nature will do the healing without them. A great deal, however, may depend on the properties of these application in this one case as well as in the other, a salve may do good or harm to a sore, according to its qualities, as also a spray of inhalation may do harm to the tender surfaces of the lungs, bronchia or throat accordingly as it is suited to the purpose. They should therefore be used with discrimination, and no one of them has ever been known to cure without a properly applied constitutional treatment. We believe we know when and how to use both, when they are called for.

One of the most important of all things to the consumptive or to any one suffering from a tedious chronic disease is hope.

Know then, whatever cheerful and serene
Supports the mind, supports the body too.
Hence the most vital an vement mortals feel
Is hope; the balm and life blood of the soul:
It pleases and it lasts. Indulgent Heaven
Sent down the kind delusion, through the paths
Of rugged life to lead us patient on;
And make our happiest state no tedious thing—
Our greatest good, and what we least can spare
Is Hope; the last of all our evils, Fear—

Those who have charge of consumptive patients should be cheerful and hopeful, keep up the spirits, strengthen if possible the will, exercise the playful and less desponding passions of the mind, and do whatever is calculated to keep it from looking into the dark and gloomy vault of death, which sooner or later must claim us all as its victim. It must be remembered that cheerfulness of mind does much towards fortifying the body and rendering it strong and vigorous; the depressing passion of fear like a corroding gangrene, palsies every energy and makes the blood curdle even in the arteries before it has fulfilled its mission in the reparation of the body.

"Is there an evil worse than fear itself?
And what avails it that indulgent Heaven
From mortal eyes has wrapt the woes to come,
If we, ingenious to torment ourselves,
Grow pale at hideous fictions of our own?

Another vital point to consumptives is that of DIGESTION.

Without good and proper digestion, no one can live long in good health, neither can they, without proper and suitable food have good digestion, nor make good blood to supply the outlays of nature and renew the powers of life. So important a principle is this in the animal economy, that it is regarded as a matter of great wisdom on the part of those having charge of large bodies of men, that the regimen and dietary are esteemed of far more value than even medicine itself; for what one will do, the other cannot; that is, keep up the supplies and repair the constantly decaying bodies which we carry about with us in our frail humanity. The man would be considered a very foolish one, who would pay attention to the lungs merely, in treating for their diseases, without having a due regard for the stomach; and by the stomach we mean all its functions concerned in the digestion and preparation of food to repair the natural decadence of the organs and tissues of the body.

The idea that we wish to convey is, that if we can keep the stomach in good order, or restore its powers when lost, that we can then send out into the system, through the various channels of repair, proper supplying nutriment adequate to the wants of the system, and such as will keep it in health and usefulness. It is a well known law that when the supplies fail every portion to which the supplies would be distributed must fail, and if deprived long enough, must cease to be, or in other words, die.

The most of our other articles which we have contributed to newspapers, have been connected with the lungs and respiratory organs, as it is in reference to them, mainly, that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is peculiarly suited; not, however, in its immediate or direct action, as we can hardly believe that any merely direct agent can heal ulcerated lungs, either by coming in contact with them, or by what medical men term contiguous sympathy, although we may be allowed to expect great benefits from medicinal agents that act in that way.

Still, at the same time, the healing and restoring power must be that same blood out of which every portion of the animal frame is made, and without which its beautiful and harmonious structure and action would perish and decay. It will be readily seen, therefore, that the stomach, in our judgment, has an important duty to perform, not only in keeping in healthful play the other organs of the body, as the liver, the kidneys, the brain, the heart, but likewise the lungs. It behooves every one, therefore, what he eats and what he drinks, as well as what medicine he takes, for no medicine can do good when there is do digestive power to assimilate it, and carry it to the part where its healing power is needed.

If the digestion be perfect, no man can well be in defective or ill health; if it be imperfect, no one can be in good health. Healthy blood is not only important to the stomach, but likewise to every other organ of the animal economy.

If what we have said above be true, then it is important what a man should eat and what he should drink. Of food, the best that can be afforded is the best for health. Bread, meat, rice, butter, eggs, milk, and such other food as will compensate the stomach for the work it has to do. There is no use overloading it, for nature has constructed our organization in such a way that the moment too heavy a load is put upon the stomach it will sicken and make the attempt to throw it off, and the poor sufferer will be only too fortunate if it succeeds. If it fails, then there will be churning and squirming, acidity pains, and aches, until it is somehow or other relieved of the inordinate load; if it comes up all may be well enough, and there may be not very much harm done. If not, then it passes into the intestines, and a fearful struggle goes on there; crude and undigested food is of no use there; it was taken at first to relieve the wants of nature, or perhaps, as is too often the case, to gratify a morbid appetite, which some one has denominated "mouth hunger," for it is nothing else; there are too many persons who eat what they call relishes, which do no good, but are almost always sure to do harm. Among these we may class pickles, pepper pot, hot spices, cabbage, with mustard enough in it to raise a mustard plaster inside of almost any stomach, and of acrid properties enough to disorder the digestion of an alligator.

Too many people act on the belief that man was made to eat, instead of eating that he may live; hence a large proportion of the chronic diseases incident to our race are begotten of over-eating and eating improper and indigestible food; such as has no nourishment in it, even if worked upon by the best stomach in existence; gastric juice, the proper solvent of the food, has no power in it to turn improper food into nutriment.

The food must be of that kind that will make good blood, for without this there can be no repair of the wear and tear which we are continually subjected to. If corn cobs and the husks and hay that feed the cattle that browse over the fields, were nutriment to man, he would be foolish to pay twenty-five cents for a pound of beef and twice that for a pound of butter. Another important item, and well worth remembering and put in practice, is to chew the food well. The mouth with its rows of pearl, was made for this very purpose, and whoever would have good digestion and a healthy existence, will take time to chew every mouthful of food before it is swallowed.

Too much importance cannot be attached to this advice, and whilst we are at it, we may as well add another important idea, that is "eat your food dry," drink nothing at meal time unless you have not saliva enough to lubricate the food to keep you from choking, whilst it is being swallowed, and no cold water within an hour before or after.

The food is digested by its proper, solvent, the gastic juice, as we have before suggested, and it is designed to do its work better than any solvent which man is able to invent; if it has fair play it will do its work well, and turn into the elements for making good blood the food you eat, provided you do not place under its charge crude and improper material that has no nourishment in it. We know well enough that helps to digestion have been devised of every sort, and many of them doubtless will be of great benefit in their proper place, but we know at the same time that many a meal digested by some caustic or potash preparation has been done at the expense of the tender coatings of the stomach itself, from which it may not recover for years. The food we eat should be simple and plain, and not distinguished by variety, for it is a well known truth as expressed by a physician as well as a poet of no common mind:

"The stomach crammed with flesh and fish, and acid jar,
And the whole man is one intestine war."

Nor that we believe that these things are never allowable, but health is a coy damsel and has to be won and preserved by great tact and circumspection. You will find in every age of the world and amongst all men who have been long lived, and of vigorous health, that they have given great attention to the rules of diet, and those who disregard them are punished severely for every excess.

"Gross riot treasures up a wealthy fund of pleagues; but more unmedicable ills attend the lean extreme. For physic knows

How to disbranden the too tumid veins.
Even how to ripen the half-labored blood;
But to unlock the elemental tube,
Collapsed and shrunk with long inanity
And with balsamic nutriment repair
The dried and worn out hull; were to bid
Old age grow green, and wear a second spring—

If, in the articles which we have produced, we have been instrumental in adding to any one's health and happiness, we cannot otherwise than regard it as a blessing, and those who have read our articles, if they do not immediately, will at some future day thank us for the suggestions we have laid down, conscious in our own mind that they have at least been well intended. With regard to our remarks elsewhere, on Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, we conceive the stomach to be a primary part in its being useful, for it is there that it first makes its impression, to be concocted and digested, and carried throughout the arteries to be distributed wherever pure and good blood may be needed to restore the sluggish or wasting powers of life. We know the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure—with us it is no longer an experiment—having tried it and given it to physicians for trial for a number of years, and its components are such as to furnish elemental matter to renew the tissues and heal the lungs, and if taken early enough in the disease, will cure every case. Remember we say early enough, that is before such a disorganization has taken place as render any medicine unavailable.

It will be observed in our preceding remarks that we have said little or nothing in relation to BRONCHITIS, CATARRH and ASTHMA, all three of which have been placed in the catalogue of lung diseases; and if not, are blamed with leading thereunto.

This is true with regard to the first two diseases, namely Bronchitis and Catarrh; the latter disease, Asthma, can hardly be placed in that class, and although a very distressing disease, and one which fills its victim with fearful forebodings and misapprehensions, it is entitled to the favorable distinction of often rescuing those who suffer from it, from some serious lung malady. The way in which it does this, it were difficult to describe, unless we account for it in the expansion of the chest and air cells of the lungs, and thus enabling them to throw off the viscid, mucous, and other peccant matters which clog and hinder their proper functions in the animal economy.

An important point in lung diseases, is the appearance upon the surface of the body, of some rash or eruption, simultaneously with which the internal diseases are observed to improve and grow better, nature in this case substituting her own work for the blisters and croton oil applications, which, to say the least of them, are of questionable value.

We have often noticed that these skin affections grow better or worse according to the increase of the pulmonary malady of whatever kind; showing conclusively to our mind, that the eruptive affection ought not to be interferred with, and if so, only to drive out more, rather than to do what would make it strike in. Who does not know that it is always better to have a disease where it can be seen and treated rather than have it concealed upon some internal organ when it would be difficult to reach it by direct means? Better, in other words, if you must have sores and ulcers that they should be outward, than upon the lungs, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, stomach, or some vital internal organ. In Bronchitis, the part affected is the lining of the bronchial tubes which lead to and ramify the lungs in every part and in every direction. There is an inflamed and irritated condition of that part, which not only affects it, but communicates itself to the other portions of the body, it is almost always attended with a harassing cough, both night and day, which is rarely relieved unless the membrane itself returns to its normal condition, which, of course, means a cure of the disease. Persons are apt to say in such cases, "Doctor, if you could only stop this cough, I think I would be well." There are many ways of "stopping a cough" as it is termed, but it is always hazardous to do so by that kind of remedies which destroy the sensibility of the parts, such a stopping of the cough would be like cutting off the foot to cure a gout or destroying the painful nerve to get rid of a neuralgia. There is also in these cases an increased discharge of phlegm and mucous, which are often complained of as disagreeable concomitants of bronchitis; so they are, but they, too, are an effort of nature to relieve an increased irritation, and act as demulcents to the abraded and roughened membrane, in the same way that oil serves to lubricate the parts where there is much friction in a piece of machinery. To dry up that secretion, would not lessen the original disease nor allay the irritation which is the cause of the cough, but, on the contrary, would, like the withholding of water from the roof of a house on fire, only allow the conflagration to extend itself and spread more fearful devastation. Here again Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes in as a valuable remedy, by a gentle and allaying power, it soothes the irritation, loosens and dissolves the superabundant mucous; and furnishes the exhausted blood with its rich and balsamic virtue, to be distributed to the part, and enabling it to exude the the old membrane and help nature to replace it with new. It does more. It soothes the inflamed membrane, and makes the extrication of the phlegm and mucous an easy matter, which otherwise would have been difficult and severe. Its operation is of course gradual and slow, in proportion to the chronicity of the disease, will be the length of time required for the cure, for most of those who read this will doubtless understand that a chronic disease will require a chronic remedy. Besides this action of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it has a specific action in opening the natural drainers of the system, by what many persons would term an *alterative* action. The skin, the kidneys, the liver and every organ feels its soothing influence and yields to its curative and healing power. We do not pretend that it is any more nor less than a proper action on parts that need a little stimulation, to enable them to carry on that harmonious work which they were originally designed to fulfill. In catarrh, we have a disease of the lining membrane of the nose called technically, the "Schneiderian membrane," an increased discharge is kept up all the time, especially during waking hours, with a dripping from the nose, and which sometimes falls through the posterior nares into the throat and may produce bronchial or pulmonary disease; this discharge is often of an offensive odor, according to the extent of the disease and the amount of membrane involved; sometimes there are ulcers which do not confine themselves to the nose merely, but descend into the throat, involving the trachea, the larynx, and brenchia within their ravages.

The lustician tube which leads from the internal throat to the internal ear becomes affected and occasions frequent deafness and those peculiar singing and disagreeable noises that have been likened to the singing of grass hoppers, the noise of tea kettles, the hum of spindles and other sounds of an equally anomalous character. The frequency of of occurrence of a disease like catarrh, as well as its rifeness, makes it a disease of peculiar interest and would alone, be of sufficient gravity to enlist the attention, of not only the physician, but as well the general community, who, after all, are the ones who have most at stake on its being thoroughly investigated and understood. Here is another of that class of diseases in which topical applications have latterly come greatly into vogue, and does it not look to every one of common reason, that to drive it from the nose fauces and throat, by washes and sprays, of whatever, kind, is only to drive it to a locality where it can be incalculably more hurtful? We ask the question in all seriousness, and add to it the suggestion, would it not be better to improve the general system, by appropriate remedies, either medicine or proper food, until that ever recuperative power of Nature would restore tone and lost vitality.

We have had a great deal to treat of this disease, sometime as an original disease, but far more frequently when complicated with deafness and bronchitis; when these are added to the original malady it likewise adds to its difficulty of cure, but we do not deem any case incurable so long as the general constitution has not become a hopeless wreck, or when the powers of life have sunk to such a low standard, that to rescue them would be more than is usually alloted to human wisdom or human power. To do this would be, as we have said before, make old age grow green, and wear a second spring.

We have seen the most hopeless looking cases of catarrh get well and continue so for years. We meet in our walks through the streets those who were doomed, and seemed at one time within the grasp of death, from consumption; the lack lustre eye, the hectic flush on the cheek, the pale skin and emaciated and attenuated form and haggard look; with shriveled visage and tottering gait, speak of a waning life and a gloomy future. Under proper treatment we have seen the eye resume its wonted lustre; the pale cheek and skin once more assume the rouge of health; the flesh reclothe the emaciated and wasted form, and the elastic spring of an unwearied foot, instead of the tottering and fragile step of infirmity and disease; after all these, have we not a right to hope that consumption, like other diseases of the human body, is susceptable of cure and that those who are wasting away under its baneful influence, may yet walk the rosy paths of life in health and vigor, and fulfill that great mission of life which the bounteous God of Nature meant for all.

Great Cure of Consumption.

In September, 1870, I applied to Dr. Keyser for a pain in my breast and cough and spitting of blood, which had troubled me for over six months, and my health was fast sinking under the disease. I had employed the best doctors in our neighborhood without any benefit, and when I applied to Dr. Keyser my pulse was one hundred and eight in a minute. So prostrated was I when my mother took me to Dr. Keyser that I had little hopes of ever getting well—my brother had to carry me to his office from the ferry. Indeed every one told me there was no use in trying and wasting money as I could not get well anyhow. I thought however that I would make one more trial, and I had scarcely taken Dr. Keyser's LUNG CURE, and other medicines, two weeks until I began to mend.

I could feel my appetite improve; my strength increase and a new feeling to which I had long been a stranger, take possession of me, it indicated to me a return of health, and hope once more took the place of sadness and dispair. From week to week I felt my health gradually returning and my strength coming back to me. All the people in my neighborhood, know of my great improvement and wonder at my recovery, as most of them believed, as well as myself, that I had consumption and that it was incurable. I am now restored to health and follow my daily work and can make a full day.

I have not spit any blood since the first week I took Dr. Keyser's medicine, and my cough troubles me little or none; sleeping all night, free from night sweats and as strong as ever in my life. I can now jump and work with any of my comrades, and I feel thankful to the means used by Dr. Keyser for my cure, for I am sure I was fast hastening to a consumptive's grave. Under the former treatment I was growing worse every day; how could I other than believe that I had consumption, or its approaches, and would any one advise me to wait until I was sure before I undertook to have it cured? You may publish this if you want.

PATRICK CARROLL,
West Pittsburgh, Feb. 6th, 1871.

A New Cure of CONSUMPTION.

I feel under a sense of obligation to make known to the public the surprising cure of my wife; which not only astonished us, but all the neighbors, as she was supposed to be far gone in consumption, and by the use of your remedies and treatment she has entirely recovered, and now rejoices in the renewal of her life and health. She had been treated by several of the best physicians in our vicinity, but she could not, or at least did not get well. They farcied her far gone in consumption. She had wasted to a shadow, coughed incessantly night and day, had taken all the remedies amongst others cod liver oil, but it was all no use. When I consulted you in August last, you told me that if she pursued your treatment carefully and took your medicines and followed the regulations in regard to diet, she would get well. Her pulse at that time was **120** a minute, then it fell to **100** and gradually began to fall to a natural state. All this time she began to mend in health, her appetite got better and the color returned to her face; the expectorations became natural, and she gradually began to have sweet and refreshing sleep and all her general symptoms improved. She kept on taking the medicines, although we often were advised to try something else. Now the result shows that we did right in keeping on, as otherwise she might not have got well.

The cough had been of so long standing—over two years—and got worse and worse, until we called on you, and from the first week after she began to take your medicine, she began to improve, and I take pleasure in making this public avowal to the benefical effects of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment, which, under Providence, I believe to have been instrumental in saving her life. My wife is twenty-three years old, and I don't believe she would have lived, but for your medicine.

JOHN J. EVANS.
MARY L. EVANS.
Robinson Townthip, January **3**, **1871**.

ANOTHER CURE.

Statement of John G. Wigham

OF TURTLE CREEK,

Allegheny County.

I was discharged from the United States Army in January, **1867**, on account of a disease in the head, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough, and fell away in strength and flesh, and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood, and afterwards to another in Pittsburgh, of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, **1868**, my mother took me to DR. KEYSER, No. **167** Liberty street, whose skill in such cases as mine had been highly spoken of, and put me under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his Lung Sound, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upperpart, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines, from the first week I commenced to take them, and my geneal health has improved, and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong, and free from pain, I can now do a full day's work and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.
Pittsburgh, April **11**, **1867**.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE BY Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.

DR. KEYSER: I take pleasure in bearing this voluntary testimony to your valuable medicine, Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment, by means of which I have been restored to health and strength, which was fast giving away under a cough and sickness which commenced some time in August last. Having seen the virtues of your Lung Cure highly spoken of by various newspaper publications, I was induced to call at your store and purchase a bottle; at that time I coughed almost continuously, night and day; my health and strength were gradually being undermined. I expectorated large quantities of matter, and sometimes blood had night sweats of a very exhaustive kind, so that in the morning when I arose, I was as feeble and prostrate as if I had not had any sleep; I was barely able to attend to my occupation and sometimes, in going up hill, had frequently to stop and take a rest before I could resume my journey. I have been advised to give up my occupation—that of bookkeeper—and when I spoke to you about it you told me you thought I could get well without doing so. Under your advice I have kept on taking your Lung Cure; about a bottle a week since the time I mention. I suppose I took altogether about as many as twenty bottles. After I had treated for about a month I lost hope, and was on the eve of giving it up, as it made me expectorate so much and I at one time thought I would never be well again. You then examined my lungs, and told me to keep on taking the Lung Cure, that it would be sure to cure me. Some time after this I found my expectoration gradually getting clearer, and losing that green, thick consistency, became more natural; my flesh also begun to increase, and my night sweats left me. Now I feel in the enjoyment of good health, or, at least, as nearly so as could be expected after so long and tedious a disease, which I had every reason to believe had taken quite a deep hold on my lungs.

I am bookkeeper at Fahnestock & Birney's Hardware store, No. **56** Wood street. You may publish this if you wish.

J. M. BAINES.

A REMARKABLE CURE!

Of Consumption. About a year ago I applied to you for treatment in a very severe attack of Lung disease which was fast destroying my life, and which most persons, as well as myself, belived to be Pulmonary Consumption, and you told me, after an examination with your Lung Sound, that the upper parts of both my lungs were seriously affected, and that if I staid in the house all winter, and took good care of myself and followed your directions closely, you believed you could cure me. I can not believe otherwise than that my lung were alarmingly diseased, judging from the large quantity of matter expectorated, and cousequen loss of flesh and general debility which ensued; a I stated before as near as I can remember, I commenced taking your Lung Cure and other medicines about one year last September. I was led to do so from a great cure you had made of Christiana Fisher, a niece of mine, who by your skill and treatment you restored to sight after she had been totally blind. I had a thorough knowledge of her condition at the time and since, and know her to be as well, if not better to-day than ever she was in her life, having seen her within the past week.

My own case was believed by most persons as well as my own immediate kindred, to be an entirely hopeless case of Consumption, just such a one a would never recover, and most of those to whom I talked about it, predicted I would never get well, and I now believe I never would if I had heeded all the proffered advice which was given me whether it was well meant or otherwise.

I will here state that from the first application made to you, I believed in your medicine, and never for once doubted your skill, and that I adhered to your advice from the beginning with the strictest fidelity, although I must admit that owing to the importunities from various sources, doubts were thrown into my mind, and my hope failed I me, never can be too thankful that I had the steadfastness and perseverance, notwithstanding those importunities, to confine myself exclusively to you treatment until it cured me. When I first commenced your treatment I lived in Sharpsburg, and my condition was well known to many persons there, among whom was Peter Parger, Cashier of the Sharsburg Bank, who called one day with you when you called to see me; at that time I had got over the worst of my sickness, although I was still weak and coughed a great deal, especially nigh and morning.

Often during my sickness, I used to expectorate cheesy particles of matter, which you as well as other persons said, were portions of tubercle which came from the lungs. The medicine you gave me was mostly Dr. KEYSERS LUNG CURE, to strengthen and purify the blood, with other medicines at times, which you told me were to improve the condition of my stomach, and help keep up the strength of my system. I suppose I must have taken over fifty bottles of Lung Cure, and I am today in better health than before I took sick and under Providence, I attribute it to your lung Cure and treatment.

I had often been told that I had the consumption, and that it was incurable, and I believe if it had not been for you and your Lung Cure I would never have recovered.

I feel it a duty incumbent on me to make these facts known for the benifit of other suffe rers, who I have no doubt feel an anxiety, as I did to get well. My residence, with my son in law, Wm. A. Rhodes, No. **287** Western avenue, where I will be glad to communilate any further particulars of my case that may be of interest to the afflicted.

ANNA BRADLEY,
At Wm. A. Rhodes' **287** Western avenue.

Price, **$1.50** per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles to any address by express.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. **167** Liberty street, from **9** A. M. until **1** P. M. Saturday from **1** to **9** at night.

DR. KEYSER'S

Office and Consulting Rooms in the Rear of his

GREAT MEDICINE STORE.

167 Liberty Street.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 10 in the morning Until 1, in the afternoon from 3 until 6.

VISITING HOURS:

From 2 until 3 o.clock and at Night.

LOCAL NEWS.

MASONIC BANQUET.

Pittsburgh Lodge No. 484 to Her Sisters—Letters, Toasts and Speeches.

At the Merchants Hotel, last evening, the members of the newly constituted Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, gave a banquet to which they invited the members of sister lodges, to the number of some two hundred. At nine o'clock the party was invited to the dining room where four elegant large tables were arrayed. An eloquent prayer was offered by Bro. J. J. M'Ilyar, and the company proceeded to do justice to the following

BILL OF FARE:

Soup—Oyster.
Cold Dishes—Roast Turkey, Corned Beef, Boiled Ham, Tongue, Roast Chicken.
Oysters—Fried, Stewed, Escolloped, Pickled, Raw.
Cold Entrees—Pressed Chicken, Wine Jelly, Oyster Salad, Potato Salad, Boned Turkey, Aspic Jelly, Lobster Salad, Chicken Salad, Patise De Fol Gras.
Relishes—Mixed Pickles, Celery, Olives, Pepsin, Horse Radish, Worcestershire Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Crackers, Cheese, Celery, Mustard.
Pastry—Fruit Cake, Silver Cake, Citron Cake, Lady Fingers, French Sugar Rings, Jelly Cake, Cream Puffs, Cocoanut Mountain Cake, Cocoanut Drops.
Desert—Wine Jelly, Lemon Jelly, Charlotte Russe, Oranges, Vanilla Ice Cream, Strawberry Ice Cream, Pyramids, Raisins, Pecans, Filberts, Walnuts, Grapes, Apples.

The tables being cleared Bro. Wilson M'Candless was called to preside and the following were designated:

Vice Presidents.—John Evans, Thos. Davage, James Shidle, James Blackmore, Alex. Tindle, Wm. Scott, S. B. Cooper, C. A. Colton.

Secretaries.—G. T. Van Doren, John Chislett, Thos. W. Wright, Wm. Schoyer, A. W. Rook, Wm. Ramsey and C. E. Locke.

The following toasts were then read:

First. The Grand Lodge—The sun, which reflects light and heat upon a world of men, contributing, by its illuminating rays and genial influences, life and health to heart and intellect.

In the absence of D. D. G. M., A. M. Pollock, Brother James Herdman replied.

Second. The Right Worshipful Grand Master—A proud position—one which cannot be surpassed by Kings or Emperors. May its dignity and usefulness be forever preserved.

REPLY BY BRO. WILSON M'CANDLESS.

A proud position it is. Without merit, neither blood nor claims to nobility can approach it. Kings and Emperors have sought, but failed to attain it. The man who occupies the oriental chair of King Solomon remembers the high obligation which rests upon him in connection with the Masonic order. His office is no sinecure. Like other craftsmen, he must "work," and work for the good of men. His very name indicates his superiority. Surrounded as he is by the glories of the East, amid the blaze of the sun and the reflected lustre of the moon and the stars, he has a still Greater Light before him, whose doctrines he must inculcate and whose precepts he must follow. Although he may walk with freedom upon the tessellated pavement of the Temple, and by his gavel command instant and uncomplaining obedience to his high authority, yet like his brethren of the craft he must stand upon the level, and be regulated by the square. His right to command implies, upon our part, the correllative duty to obey. This is the foundation of that beautiful system of order, incident to no other human institution, and to be likened only to the movements of the celestial bodies which impart light and heat to all within the circle of their influence. The long line of illustrious men who have presided in this jurisdiction, by their great and good deeds at home, by their distinguished services abroad and by their blameless and incorruptible lives, have illustrated the dignity and usefulness of the station and commanded respect even from those who were infidels to a belief, subordinate only to that of the Christian religion. Let it be perpetuated.

Brother Estep, then read the following letter

FROM THE R. W., THE GRAND MASTER.
OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND MASTER F. & A. MASONS OF PA.
HARRISBURG, January 31, 1871.

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Accept my thanks for your fatternal invitation to be at the banquet given by Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, on the evening of the 3d. Right gladly would I be present, but engagements which cannot be broken prevent my being with you.

Our youthful sister has my much hearty wishes for a prosperous future.

Yours Fatternally,
R. A. LAMBERTON, G. M.

Third. Lodge 45:—"The mother of Lodges, may the luster of her name never be dimmed. 484 the scion of a noble sire; may the daughter emulate the virtues of the mother. Replied to by Brother Wm. Little.

Fourth Our New Lodge:—Another star, which should shine in the firmament of Masonary without a blot to dim its lustre. May our Worshipful Master look well to the workings of the craft, thus enabling him to look forward with pleasure, and back without regret. Replied to by Brother J. H. Bailey.

The following was then read:

LETTER FROM GOV. GEARY.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, January 30.

D. P. Estep, D. W. C. Carroll and James Bown, Committee:

BROTHERS: Permit me to return my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to attend your banquet, to be given by Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, A. Y. M., on Friday evening next. Be assured that nothing but pressing official business, which will demand my presence at Harrisburg will prevent my being able to participate in the enjoyments of what will doubtless prove a most interesting occasion.

Accept my assurances of my kind regards, and believe me to be

Truly and fraternally yours,
JNO. W. GEARY.

Fifth—Faith, Hope and Charity.—"The kindred graces of Masonry, corner-stone of religion, and monuments of true fellowship." Replied to by Brother H. W. Oliver.

Sixth—Masons' Wives and Daughters:—"They neither love nor labor in vain, as a Mason's wife or daughter is to him, of all things on earth most dear." Replied to by Brother Samuel Harper.

Seventh—The Bible in the Order: "May its truths continue as beacon lights to guide us to the great Lodge of Eternity, through the love of our Heavenly Great Grand Master." Replied to by Brother J. J. McIlyar.

Eighth—The Officers of Lodge 484: "May they go hand-in-hand in the interest of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, inculcating in the minds of their brothers that to live within the compass, and watch upon the square, is a safeguard that strife, faction and hypocrisy will never find a foothold in this our newly constituted Lodge." Replied to by Brother W. C. Moreland.

The above concluded the regular toasts.

Brother Estep then read the following letter:

FROM BRO. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1871.

Bros. Estep, Carroll and Bown, Committee:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to a banquet to be given by the "Pittsburgh Lodge No. 484, A. Y. M.," on Friday evening next.

I regret that my engagements are such as to deprive me of so great a pleasure as that of joining you upon an occasion of so much interest.

Be pleased to express to the members of the Lodge my high sense of the honor done me, and my gratification at this recollection of me by them, and my best wishes for the future success of a Lodge which commences its career of usefulness in our Order under auspices so well calculated to secure for it a high position in the history of Pennsylvania Masonary.

Fraternally and Truly Yours,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

The health of Brother Roberts was then proposed and drank, standing.

One of the happiest events of the evening was the short address of Brother Wm. Scott, of 45.

Thanks were returned to the proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, for the excellent manner in which the banquet was prepared, and the company, dispersed. So passed one of the most pleasant evenings ever enjoyed by the Masons of this city.

Trouble at a Religious Meeting—A Prosecution.

On Saturday afternoon a member of the Young Men's Christian Association at Turtle Creek appeared at the office of Alderman McMasters, and entered information against John Gallagher and George Hetherington for disturbing one of the meetings of the association, an offence which is indictable under a special act of assembly recently passed. It appears from the allegations that the defendants visited a house where a religious meeting was in progress, and in company with two women demanded admission. Their manner was so boisterous that it was refused them, whereon as has been alleged, they behaved outrageously and riotously scandalizing the worshippers inside. Inasmuch as no such disturbances have occurred before in Plum township, it was determined to bring this one under the notice of the Courts and consequently the proceedings were instituted. The defendants who are coal-diggers and reputedly of a boisterous disposition have been required to give bail for their appearance at a hearing.

A "COUNTERFEIT" CASE HEARD.

Charge Against a Bank Teller of Passing a Counterfeit Bill—He has a Hearing—The Evidence and Result of the Case—How the Bill was Passed.

On Saturday afternoon at four o'clock there was a hearing before United States Commissioner McCandless in the case of John Hoerr, paying teller of the Lawrenceville Bank, who had been charged with passing a ten dollar counterfeit bill. Considerable interest attached to the case from the fact of so many counterfeits having been "shoved" on the Lawrenceville and East Liberty people within the present week, and though Mr. Hoerr has an excellent reputation, still the authorities were anxious to hear the evidence in the case, believing that something would be elicited which might lead to the detection and perhaps to the capture of the main gang of operators.

The testimony showed that a man named Kinsella had a certain sum deposited in the bank. One day last week he received from Mr. Porter, publisher of the *Catholic*, a demand for money owed that journal. To meet this he visited the bank and drew the deposit, Mr. Hoerr, as he alleges, paying him. Putting the funds carefully in his pocket he next visited the *Catholic* office and settled his account, handing to Mr. Porter what he drew from the bank. Mr. Porter, as he deposed, set the money aside by itself until Thursday evening about three o'clock, when he proceeded to the Fourth National Bank on Fourth avenue and lodged it there. The clerk who received it did not give the notes very close attention at the time, as it was near three o'clock, the hour for closing, but placed the package on his desk seperate from others which were lying there. Afterwards, when re-counting over it he discovered a counterfeit ten dollar bill, and immediately proceeded with it to the *Catholic* office. Mr. Porter took it back enclosed it in an envelope and sent it to Kinsella, who on receipt carried it to Mr. Hoerr. Mr. Hoerr denied having passed it—was positive in fact that he had not seen it before. Kinsella thereon appeared before the United States authorities and informed them of the affair, when a formal information was drawn up against Mr. Hoerr, who on being notified of the circumstance, gave security for his appearance at the hearing on Saturday evening. He was there punctual to the appointment, and heard the testimony of Mr. Kinsella and Mr. Porter, in substance as related above.

Mr. Hoerr still positively denied having passed the bill, but under the direction of the law, the Commissioner was obliged to hold him to bail for trial at court. In order to convict a person of passing counterfeit money it is necessary to prove that the defendant committed the act knowingly. There appears to be no evidence against Mr. Hoerr on this point, further than the inference that through his practice in the bank, he had become an expert in judging money, and ought to have known that this note was spurious. It is possible, however, that bank clerks in paying money, do not award it as close a degree of attention as in receiving it—probably from the knowledge that it is carefully scrutinized when taken in. If the evidence of Kinsella be correct, and Hoerr did really utter the bill, this might account for it. The detectives are now engaged in searching for the gang of fellows whose operations we noticed a day or two ago and have hopes that they will be successful in unearthing them.

What Have you Taken for it?

Laura Thomson to her friend Miss Lake, referring to a sick headache with which the young lady was continually afflicted. "Oh," said Miss L., "I've taken cathartic pills enough to load a cannon." "Discard them," said her friend, "and try *my* medicine PLANTATION BITTERS. Bile is the cause of your difficulty; and I know by experience the Bitters are a certain cure for biliousness."

Miss Lake adopted Mrs. Thompson's advice, and was cured within a fortnight. She is now at the Metropolitan hotel, and will confirm this statement.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthy est, and most delicious food in the world.
M S & W

The Gazette Tax Ring.

For THE POST.)

MR. EDITOR:—The way the *Gazette* squeals indicates that some body's toes are about to be trod on, and instinct at last begins to realize what common sagacity failed to discern. By the way, Mr. Editor can you inform our tax ridden people, why it is that that paper has persistently stifled all Associate Press news from Washington in reference to the repeal of that black Republican abnormal iniquity known as the Income or War tax. And why it was that it so persistently and bitterly opposed the repeal petition sent from this city to the last Congress, containing the signatures of more than nine thousand of our leading business men and manufacturers? The fact is patent and cannot be gainsayed, that this spawn of the Rebellion, this anti-American abomination, is this day sustained and nourished by Grant, Boutwell Delano and Sherman, as the grand cardinal measures of the Republican party, and is this day cherished as the ark of their political safety. It is the financial rock that is made to sustain the vast army of assessors and collectors that are rapidly eating out the sustenance of the people. All this thimble rigging of the Commissioner and the President, now going on at Washington, is well understood by the Ring, and is only intended to deceive the tax payers.

The fiasco between the two houses of Congress on a constitutional technicality is only another display of black Republican legerdemain to furnish an apology for the continuance of the "office holders' tax." The only remaining hope of the people is from the Democratic element in the incoming Forty-second Congress, if indeed Grant and his satraps will permit it to assemble.

Does the Ring begin to feel that the down-trodden tax payer, like the half crushed worm, is about to turn upon the vampires that are fattening upon their life's blood? Alas, well may they tremble when the question of relief to the people is breathed at Washington, lest, like Othello, their occupation should be gone and themselves compelled to become tax payers, instead of tax consumers. An answer, Mr. Editor, will confer a favor on the enemies of

LEAGUED OPPRESSION.

Masonic.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., Feb. 1, 1871.

To the Editors of The Post:

In your issue of yesterday, in your notice of the constituting of the new Masonic Lodge, No. 484, an error occurred in your statement regarding the age, history and standing of "Old 45." You say that it is "the oldest lodge west of the Alleghenies, and the only one that kept its organization and charter intact during the anti-Masonic raid." Here was where you were in error. Although I know not the year in which "Old 45" came into existence, it may be "the oldest in these parts," but I do know that "Old 54" was constituted at Washington, Pa., on the 8th of December, 1792, by virtue of a warrant dated June 25th of the same year from the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and, also, that "Old Brownsville Lodge No. 60," was constituted in January, A. D. 1794, under a charter granted in 1793. So much for the date of birth of these old Lodges. But the most important correction necessary here is for me to state that "Old No. 60" is among those "that kept its organization and charter intact during the anti-Masonic raid," and that it still exists and flourishes "to disseminate Masonic light and information, and, therefore, that "Old 45 *did not stand alone in that respect*." I have access to the records of "Old No. 60," which embrace its history and workings from the time it was instituted down to the present day, and they show that it never returned its charter nor suspended its operations, but continued to hold its regular meetings during all those years of trial and persecution. And, moreover, we have still among her members several of forty years' standing and upwards—one of forty-seven years, and they all firmly adhered to the old time-honored institution, when it required no little fortitude and courage to do so, and have lived to see its principles triumph over all its most bitter and malignant enemies.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM CHATLAND.

—Our correspondent is evidently correct. What we intended to say, was, that "45" is the oldest lodge in Pennsylvania west of the mountains, and the only one *in Pittsburgh* that kept up its organization during those trying times, when members of the order were so shamefully misrepresented, denounced and persecuted. Its provincial charter was received from England in 1788, and its regular charter by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1787. It is now, we believe, the fourth oldest active working lodge in this State, as according to custom when a lodge once surrenders its charter, its number is never again used in the constitution of new lodges. Hence, while the Pittsburgh Lodge, which was constituted a few days ago, is known as "484," it does not indicate that Pennsylvania has that number of lodges in operation.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CHAMBERSBURG wants another railroad.

THEY are agitating the subject of railroads at Carlisle.

A MAN in Huntingdon county hunts rabbits with a cat.

THEY complain of horse thieves up the Monongahela Valley.

THE Montgomery county Democratic Convention will be held at Norristown on the 28th inst.

THE question of erecting a free bridge over the Stonycreek at Johnstown, is now being agitated by the citizens of Kernville.

MORRISON'S Cove is reported to be richer in iron and other ores than any other valley of equal area in Pennsylvania.

MICHAEL RONAN was so badly burned in a coal shaft at Washington the other day, that his recovery is considered doubtful.

A LOST girl, supposed to have been stolen by Gipsies, was found in Crawford county the other day. She is aged about four years.

THERE are fifty postoffices in Lycoming county, and the salaries aggregate $8,654. Wallis' Run pays the smallest salary, $4—and Williamsport the largest, $3,800.

A FISH was found in an iron ore mine at Boyertown, on the 21st inst., by David R. Reidnouer, which measures ten inches in length. The fish is still alive, and was found three hundred feet under ground, in a spring of water.

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Junipor Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IMPORTENCE OF HEALTH

None but those deprived of this blessing know of its loss. The pimpled, blotched and tettered covered person looks upon a clear, smoth skin with jealousy, and inwardly desires the name. Those whose system are filled with the virus of SCROFULA, and other cutaneous diseases, cannot have good health, when the blood is impure, diseases is sure to follow.

All have timely warning in those pimples, blotches, tetters, sores, boils, copper-colored, patches, scales, &c. Avert the calamity by purifying the system with the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Before SCROFULA takes a firm hold.

How many have the virus of Syphilis in the system, and in that condition contemplate marriage, knowing little of its baneful influences on the constitution. To such we say STOP. First cleanse yourself of these impurities. Or that Scrofulus infection, (which in many cases is hereditary in the constitution), before you bring misery on yourself and offspring.

Sold in Pittsburgh at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 81 Market street. jan26

TO THE LADIES.

Why do you hesitate to produce that beautiful complexion so universally admired, yet only produced by

Courand's Oriental Cream,

Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most elegant and delicate preparation in use.

Sold cheapest at JOS. FLEMING'S (warranted genuine), 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan26

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pallidation of the Kidneys, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness vield readily to his treatment.

HENRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the Messrs. Henry, Chemists, Edinburgh & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16d&w

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a perfect cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

NO MORE WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspepsia and those suffering from weak nerves with indigestion or constipation. There are many eminent physicians employed by druggists to recommend what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined to their beds for months or years to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the natural tone and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and in a few hours curing the most desperate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all cases of Lung Affections, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists generally. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S WINE OF LIFE is free from all deleterious drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article to take, either as a beverage or for supper, brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a most perfect refreshment for the wearied health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all re-spectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

au6-m w F-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st. Birmingham. jan14:11d&6tw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,
EDWARD CARTER,
2 Amity st., New York.
THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1870.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On TUESDAY EVENING, February 14th, 1870 on second floor of McElwaines auction Rooms 106 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, by order of E. H. Russell, assignee of C. Otto Hartung, Bankrupt, will be sold all the Real Estate of said Bankrupt, consisting of about 10 acres of improved land, with frame dwelling house erected, situate on a beautiful hillside at Glendale Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. in Kilbuck (late Ohio) Township.
A. M'ILWAINE,
jan25:w-w 2t Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having been appointed Executor of the estate of MARY GOOD, dec'd, late of Allegheny city, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to JACOB REEL, at Allegheny Woolen Mills, No. 11 Church avenue, Allegheny, Pa. feb1:w.6td

WANTED.

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF ACTIVE, energetic men to act as agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines in the city and country. We will employ men on guaranteed salaries or pay liberal commissions. Good references required. WM. SUMNER & CO.,
jan14:1md&w 140 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1y-w.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Selling at reduced prices to make room for taking stock

A. Torrence & Co.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Select Dry Goods

SHAWLS,

DRESSES,

BLANKETS,

SILKS AND

VELVETS,

AT COST

TO CLOSE OUT.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution.
Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeping
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
124 Second avenue.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.

de24-1yw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet leaf and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over **10,000,000** packages were sold during **1869**, and still the demand increases.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Association.
PITTSBURGH, June17, 1870. ju16:6MW

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14:3mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealsrs at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.
ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan5:6tw

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, NewY ork

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.—SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT! JAY COOKE & CO., offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than twenty-two thousand acres of land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $50o, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 bonds will at times before maturity, be received at ten per cent premium (or 110), in exchange for the Company lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacific, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investers generally.

FOR SALE BY

James T. Brady & Co.,
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
Masonic Savings Bank,
Western Savings Bank,
S. McClean & Co., Bankers;

GENERAL AGENTS,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of 12,000,000 acres of the best farming lands in America. 3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United States. Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from $2 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. 2,500,000 acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "Actual Settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner.
U. P. R. R. CO.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

jan1dim-w8m

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Obaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is inconvenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required. For the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 296 Penn Street Pittsburgh, Pa
apr5:d&w

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. jan14:8mw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. B. TUTTLE.
dec24:1f-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

Special to the Pittsburgh Post.

HARRISBURG, Feb., 3 1871.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Davis, Dill, Allibright, Randall, Dechert, Rutan and Olmstead as the Committee on apportionment.

A message from the Governor was received nominating J. P. Wickersham, a Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and announcing the resignation of Col. Geo. F. McFarland, to take effect on the conformation of Wickersham, who is to perform the duties of the Soldier's Orphans Department in addition to those of Superintendent of Common Schools. Action on this nomination was, on motion of Mr. Rutan postponed.

Mr BILLINGFELT, presented a report of the Board of Public Charities, making recommendations in reference to institutions asking appropriations.

The Western Penitentiary asks for $22,000 in salaries and wages, which the Board grant; $3,458 deficit in the cost of the Chapel, which the Board do not approve. They give $3,000 for sewerage and alteration of steam pipes, and $500 for books. Total, $29,358 62.

The Western House of Refuge is allowed $25,670 as follows: Repairs, $4,650; old debt, $5,000; salaries, $15,520; traveling expenses, $500.

The Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $34,000, including salaries and wages, $21,000; insurance, $2,000; grading ground $10,000; addition of Second Assistant Physician, $1,000.

The Danville Asylum is allowed $250,000 for its completion. No other institutions in Western Pennsylvania are recommended for appropriations, the board being exceedingly cautious.

Mr. PURMAN introduced a bill incorporating the Monobgahela College at Jefferson, Greene county.

Mr. EVANS introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish a statement in detail of the amounts expended in 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, for public printing, for paper and for wrappers. the Laid over.

The bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, came up on final passage.

Mr. GRAHAM spoke at length, defending his action with reference to Col. McFarland. He had no ill-feeling towards him, but the rumors against him rendered his removal imperative, for the good of system.

Mr. WHITE, after further debate, offered an amendment to the bill, giving $1,000, additional, to the Superintendent of Common Schools in consideration of the additional duties imposed. Car[illegible].

Mr. MUMMA said after the Governor's nomination, to pass this bill would be insulting to the Executive, who would either have to withdraw the nomination, or veto the bill.

Mr. OSTERHOUT spoke against the bill, on time, till the hour of adjournment, when, pending the question, the Senate adjourned till Tuesday morning.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. CLOUD introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to transmit a detailed statement of the cost of Public Printing and paper, in 1868,-'69 and '70. Passed.

Mr. JOSEPHS called up the Senate bill for the American Steamboat Company, with the amendments introduced by the House Committee, the first confining exemption from taxation to only ten years, the second requiring all vessels to be constructed and equipped in Pennsylvania and from materials made in this State.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to strike out the second proviso.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the first provision. Mr. Johnson's amendment was lost, yeas 38 and nays 57. Mr. Marshall's amendment passed by a *viva voce* vote, after much discussion, in which the friends of the amendment urged that the second proviso would delay the operations of the Company and invalidate certain important subscriptions to the stock.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved an amendment providing that the materials shall be of American manufacture, and made an eloquent speech in support of his proposition.

Mr. MARSHALL said he was willing to trust the patriotism and sound sense of the directors of the company in the patronage of American manufactures.

Mr. HUMPHREYS' amendment was defeated by a *viva voce* vote. The bill passed a second reading when Mr. STRANG moved to go into Committee of the Whole to strike out the tax clause. Defeated by a vote of 47 to 49.

The bill then passed finally by a *viva voce* vote.

Adjourned till Monday.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1871.

THE SENATE.

The General Judiciary Committee reported favorably Mr. Brooke's bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

Mr. GRAHAM presented resolutions of the Park Commissioners of Allegheny City offering to take Rothermel's Gettysburg Battle Painting, for free exhibition, in an elegant building.

Mr. GRAHAM also presented the petition of nearly all the bankers and insurance men of Pittsburgh for the repeal of Section 2, of the Act of April 28, 1870, relative to change of venue, which can be obtained at the mere option of either party without showing any cause, and it only applies to corporation cases.

Mr. RUTAN called up the House bill, exempting mortgages and other monied securities in Beaver County, from taxation. Passed.

Mr. BROOKE called up his bill, abolishing she office of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans Schools.

Mr. WHITE moved the postponement for the present. Lost—yeas, 11; nays, 18.

Mr. RUTAN supported the bill. He said there was no use for this office, and there was no Superintendent legally appointed.

Mr. WHITE thought such a radical change demanded careful consideration.

Mr. BROOKE said the Governor had difficulty in settling the matter. The present Superintendent was unfit for the position; money was expended uselessly, and second and third parties made money before the benefits reached the children.

Mr. WALLACE sustained the bill. The present management had not the confidence of the people.

Mr. WHITE moved to make the bill the special order for Tuesday afternoon. Lost. Yeas 12, nays 19.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned till the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the bill abolishing the office of Superintendant of Soldiers Orphans' Schools was resumed.

Mr. MUMMA defended Colonel McFarland in a lengthy speech.

Mr. ALLEN opposed the bill. Action should not be hasty.

Mr. RUTAN said he was informed that the Common School Superintendent, Prof. Wickersham, was unwilling to take charge of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, while he moved to postpone and make it the special order for Tuesday. Lost, yeas 13, nays 18. The bill passed on second reading.

THE HOUSE.

The bill for an additional Law Judge in Schuylkill county, passed over the veto of the Governor, by a vote of 88 to 7, and is now a law.

The bill for a Constitutional Convention is the special order. This bill provides for the election next October, for a Convention as well as delegates. Two substitutes were offered by Messrs. McConnell and Ellis for an election for a Convention next October and the selection of delegates in October, 1872.

Mr HALE, Democrat, said the first duty was to make a fair and just apportionment. He moved a postponement for the present. Lost by 51 Republican nays, to 41 Democratic ayes.

Mr. LETHERMAN, Republican, suggested making the State Treasurer elective, and striking "white" out of the Constitution, as the object of the Convention.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY, speaking for the Democrats, said, this bill was a Republican measure, was unjust because it relied on an unjust apportionment. The substitutes were lost by a party vote. Pending the question the House adjourned till the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the Constitutional Convention bill was resumed. The bill passed to a second reading, substantially as follows: On the second Tuesday in October next the people shall vote for or against a convention, and elect delegates at the same time, altogether one hundred and forty-three members, one hundred and six to be apportioned among the senatorial districts, three to be assigned to each district as formed at the time; each voter to vote for two delegates. In double districts six delegates shall be elected, voters to vote for four. In Philadelphia districts four shall be elected, voters to vote for three. There shall be forty delegates at large, each elector to vote for twenty if he choses; the election to be conducted according to the general election laws of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, on the second Thursday after the election, in the presence of the Governor and Attorney General and such citizens as may desire to be present, count the returns, and if the convention is decided for the Governor shall issue a proclamation and the body shall meet in the State House, at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday in November next. Contested elections shall be disposed of as in the House of Representatives. The Convention may adjourn to any other place if desirable. The new constitution shall be published once a week, in two newspapers in every county, for six weeks preceding the election for adoption or rejection of the same, the time of which shall be directed by the Convention, and on demand of one-third of the whole number of delegates, any particular provision shall be submitted to a vote of the people. The Governor shall, by proclamation, declare the result of the election. Delegates shall receive five dollars per day for the time occupied, and the same mileage as members of the Legislature, together with the pay of officers of the convention and expenses of reporting and publishing proceedings to be paid by the State Treasurer, on a warrant of the President of the Convention. The question was then made the special order for Wednesday evening.

CRIME.

Another Tragedy—A Girl Shoots Her Paramour.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 4—Nettie Brown, a young woman formerly from Gallipolis and Zanesville, Ohio, shot her paramour, Jeff Gilman, a river engineer, this morning. Gilman says it was done while he was asleep, and the girl says it was while he was in the act of striking at her with a hatchet. Gilman is called a hard case. The girl was formerly a hotel waitress, is about twenty-two years of age, and her parents reside at Zanesville, Ohio, where her father is said to be a superintendent in an iron works. Gilman is not dead yet, but the surgeon thinks that he cannot survive. The girl gave herself up and is in the city lock-up.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT — A SWITCH MISPLACED.

MEMPHIS, February 4. — Passengers who arrived to-night state that the train which left New Orleans on Thursday evening, for Louisville, by a misplaced switch, at Bayou Chito, was thrown from the track. One sleeping car was thrown over on its side on a high embankment, the other lodged at an angle of forty-five degrees. In the rear car the passengers were thrown from their berths, about ten were bruised, several severely. One gentleman had his shoulders dislocated, another two ribs broken. Mr. Baker, telegraph operator, of New Orleans, and wife were considerably bruised, No one was killed. The accident was caused by some one tampering with the switch. The lock was found near by broken. The passengers in the rear car were extricated by being taken out of the windows. The injured, except the one with the dislocated shoulder, proceeded to Louisvilla. Those here could give no names.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Sister Stanistaus, for nearly sixty years a member of the order of Carmelite nuns, died at Baltimore, on Friday last.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 4th inst. says: A few days ago Joseph Strykes of Warren county, Ohio, and his late tenant, George Burch, had an altercation regarding a lease, in which blows were exchanged resulting finally in Van Horn, a third party, striking Strykes with a stick, breaking his skull. Strikes died yesterday. Both the others were arrested

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1871.

Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill in relation to bridges across the Mississippi river. Referred.

Mr. THAYER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the House joint resolution making the 30th of May (Decoration Day) a national holiday. He did not concur in the report, and would call up the bill at an early day.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the resolution for a special committee on ocean telegraph legislation.

A vote upon the motion was prevented by Mr. SUMNER, who occupied the floor during the remainder of the morning hour.

Mr. WILLIAMS was not disposed to allow the Senator from Masrachusetts to accomplish his purpose by talking against time, and therefore asked leave to move to extend the morning hour until the subject was disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the resolution went over.

A Committee of Conference was ordered upon the House amendments to the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

At 1:20 o'clock, unfinished business being in order, the bill for a subsidy to the New Orleans and Mexican Steamship Line came up, when Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone for the present all future orders, and to take up the House bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers. He demanded the yeas and nay on the motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS hoped the vote upon the motion would be a test of the Senate as to whether it would legislate further at prsent upon the question of steamship subsidies.

Mr. DAVIS' motion prevailed, ayes, 28; nays, 24; and the

PENSION BILL,

Referred to, was considered. The question was upon the subject of striking out the clause making the payment of pensions, conditional, upon proof by the applicants, of their inability to support themselves. Agreed to.

Mr. SAWYER moved to grant pensions also to soldiers of the war of 1812, whose services were specifically recognized by Congress, although their consecutive service may have been less than three months.

Mr. SAWYER said the amendment applied to some five or six survivors of the little band of boys who took part in the battle of Plattsburg, and were honorably mentioned in General McCook's dispatches, and in the resolutions of Congress. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VICKERS moved to give pensions to all who had served three months during the war, instead of requiring three months consecutive service. Agreed to.

Mr. FLANAGAN moved to include the soldiers of the Florida war of 1834. Lost.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he could see no equity in the limitation of pensions to those whose service was recent. He desired that all soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed upon an equal footing, as the Government should recognize the patriotism and meritorious service of all who served, without distinction.

Mr. WILSON thought a pension should be made dependent on the poverty of the pensioner. He would grant pensions to old soldiers who asked for them as a means of keeping out of poor houses, but he would not pension the taxpayers of the country, a class of men in wealthy and comfortable circumstances.

Mr. THURMAN differed with Mr. Wilson. The ground on which the bill should stand, instead of making it a pauper bill, as suggested by that Senator, he would have it regarded as a generous but just recognition of public services.

The pending amendment, as modified on motion of Mr. Thurman, was then agreed to, the effect being to allow pensions to all soldiers of the war of 1812 who had served fourteen days.

The bill was further amended so as to allow pensions only to widows of soldiers who were married at the time of the war of 1812, and excluding those who subsequently married again; also making the time of service too, instead of three months.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the provisions of the bill were extended to widows of revolutionary soldiers. The bill then passed, and will now be returned to the house for the concurrence in the Senate amendments. At 5:25 the Senate adjourned.

House.

PETITIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, presented the petition of fifteen members of Ontario and Yates counties, New York, Homœpathic Medical Society, and one hundred and seventy-nine citizens of Ontario county, asking that one or more professorships of the homœpathic system be provided for in the bill now pending before Congress to establish a National University at Washington; also, asking for the removal of Van Aerman from the office of Commissioner of Pensions, for having removed Dr. Spooner, Surgeon of the Homœpathic School, from the office of Examining Pension Surgeon.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to restore to certain parties their rights under the laws and treaties of the United States, giving the legal representatives of Juan Mirianda, Claiming Lands in California, known as the Rancho Arrago De San Antonia, the right to present their petition in writing, for the same to the United States District Court, with such documentary evidence of testimony and witnesses as such claimants rely upon in support of their claim; and providing, in case of favorable decision, that claimants shall be allowed patents for an equal quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated public lands, not mineral

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment, providing no more than six hundred and forty acres be located in any one township. He protested against the further absorption of large tracts of land in California as a pernicinus system, which had already cost that State a million of inhabitants. After considerable discussion, Mr. Sargent's amendment was agreed to. The bill was then rejected.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate bill to create an additional Land District in California, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House at half-past one went into Committee of the Whole; Mr. COX in the Chair, on the

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The total amount appropriated by the bill is $19,333,111. The debate in the committee went through the usual range, touching the coast survey, the League Island and New London Navy Yard, secretaries to the naval officers, &c. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. BANKS the Senate concurrent rerolution for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a report of the examination and survey of the James River and Kanawha Canal, made under the authority of the act of July, 1870. Adopted.

The House, at a quarter past four o'clock adjourned.

Senate

WASHINGTON, February 4.

AID FOR FRANCE.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to station at the post of New York, one or more national vessels to convey breadstuffs and the supplies contributed by the people of the United States to France, and for the destitute and suffering people thereof.

Mr. HOWARD regarded it as rather an anomolous state of affairs, for the United States to be sending supplies to foreign countries at war. During our war with the rebels, no European nation sent us any supplies.

Mr. POMEROY said they had sent us men to fight our battles.

Mr. CONKLING said there was nothing to make us discriminate in this matter between France and Germany. A great many of our people would desire to send their contributions to Germany.

Mr. HOWARD did not desire to be misunderstood, his sympathies had from the first been with Prussia. He would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. FOWLER said his sympathies were with the suffering people of both countries, but as to the government of Germany, he failed to see where it had shown any sympathy for us, in our struggle.

Mr. STEWART remarked Germany had taken our bonds, when other nations would not, and had thus given us means to carry on the war.

Mr. FOWLER—They deserve nor credit for that. They were only smarter than other people, and they got an exorbitant rate of interest.

Mr. SCHURZ said it was undeniable, and there was evidence on file in the State Department, that Germany sympathized with the Union during the rebellion. If they had not sympathized with us, and believed we would be successful, they would not have bought our bonds.

Mr. CASSERLY thought the resolution of Mr. Pomeroy was a graceful one, and should have been passed at once. It was deplorable to bring into question a great and noble charity in a discussion of the nature which had sprung up.

Mr. SUMNER said it was difficult for him or any American to decide as to which we owed most, France or Germany. But why consider this charity? It knows no persons nor discrimination.

The resolution then passed.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The special order being the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Posteffice Department, was taken up.

Mr. RAMSEY stated that there had been no revision of the postoffice statutes since the last century.

Mr. CONKLING called attention to the provision of the postal laws under which a letter mailed to a distant point, upon which only a small portion of the postage was pre-paid, and was forwarded to its destination, whereas a letter mailed say at New York for Brooklyn, on which two cents postage was pre-paid, was not forwarded to its destination, but was sent to the dead letter office, and characterized this ruling of the Postmaster General as a great injustice, and gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to rectify it.

Mr. SUMNER—Let there be a deficit; it will be in a good cause.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to promote commerce and encourage ship building. Referred.

The Senate then, without further action on the bill, went into executive session and adjourned.

House.

CLAIM BILL PASSED.

Mr SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Theodore Adams the amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims in his favor on the 18th of March, 1867. The claim was for $112,748, being the balance due under contracts for the construction of thirty-eight mortar boats, and eight steam tugs.

Mr. DAWES opposed the bill, arguing that the judgment of the Court of Claims had been revised by the Supreme Court, and that the bill should specify the actual amount appropriated.

Messrs. SCOFIELD and STARKWEATHER argued in support of the bill, stating that the decision of the Supreme Court had been based on a technical point, that the claim had been referred to a commission of the War Department, which was not the case.

Mr. BENJAMIN opposed the bill, and gave a history of the claim which arose under General Fremont's administration of the Department of Missouri.

Mr. DAWES offered a substitute for the bill to pay $112,740 to Thomas Adams in full of all claims under his contract with the Government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar boats and eight steam tugs. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice he would on Wednesday next ask to have the Southern Pacific Railroad bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad, with leave to report any time.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three Judicial Districts. Referred.

Mr. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill releasing and discharging William and John Hanneman, and their sureties, from a bond to the Government for the faithful performance of their contract for the improvement of the Desmoins Rapids. After explanation the bill passed.

Mr. STEVENS from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill to credit George F. Cutter, Naval paymaster, with moneys stolen from him. Passed.

Mr. SHUMAKER presented a resolution of the Homeopathic Society of Kings county, New York, for the establishment of a National University at Washington wherein homeopaty may be recognized as a system of medicine.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW NATINOAL LOAN.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day gave notice that books will be opened on the 6th of March next, in this country and Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan under the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt. Places at which subscriptions will be made and names of Government agents will be hereafter announced. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds. First, $500,000,000 payable at the pleasure of the government after ten years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Second, $300,000,000 after fifteen years, 4½ per cent. Third, $700,000,000 after thirty years, at 4 per cent. Principle and interest payable in coin. Interest to be paid quarterly. Subscribers to the loan will have preference, in the following order: First, subscribers for an equal amount of each class of bonds; second, subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and bonds bearing interest at five per cent. Third, subscribers for five per cent. bonds, when a subscription is made, the subscriber will be requird to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof to be accounted for by the government when the bonds delivered, and payment be made either in coin or bonds of the United States, known as five-twenty bonds, at par value. The coin received in payment to be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds registered or issued with coupons, as desired by subscribers. Registered bonds to be issued of the denomination of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination, except the last. The interest be payable in the United States Treasury, or any Assistant Treasurer, designated as a depository by the government. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and interest thereon, are exempt from payment of taxes or dues of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. After the maturity of the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to call in an additional $2,500,000, three per cent. certificates, as follows: $5,000 each from No. 611 to 860, inclusive; $10,000 each from No. 501 to 758, inclusive.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day affirmed the judgment of the Lower Court, in the case of Caroline Brown, colored, awarding her fifteen hundred dollars damages for being ejected from the cars of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railway.

Judge Carter delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the bounty claims of Admiral Farragut and others, holding that the Court had jurisdiction in the case. This reverses the decision of the Court below, dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction. On motion of General Butler the Court agreed to hear the case in banc.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed Samuel Cuniter as Collector of Internal Revenue for Washington territory, and M. J. Cramer, Minister to Denmark. The discussion on the last named lasted nearly two hours.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Minister Schenck may be detained here for several weeks before proceeding to England.

It is officially stated that our Government is awaiting the result of a movement having in view the settlement of the Fishery question.

Sir Edward Thornton and Sir Jno. Rose, it is believed, are being jointly concerned in effecting an arrangement with the Canadian authorities. It can be confidently stated, however, apart from all rumors, that General Schenck's detention is in the interest of both the United States and Great Britain, and his instructions have not yet been prepared, though they are gradually falling into shape.

The comptroller of the currency has just completed a general abstract of 1,648 National banking associations in the United States, showing their condition on the 28th of December last. It shows the aggregate resources and liabilities, amounting to $1,538,998,105, with the following details:

Resources, Loans and Discounts	$725,515,538
United States Bonds	383,187,000
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.	64,858,002
Due from Banks	47,302,310
Checks and other cash items	13,154,495
Bills of Banks	17,073,454
Cash	107,080,510
Including in Specie	26,307,250
Clearing House Certificates	20,488,000
Three per cents	23,455,000
Liabilities, Capital	435,356,084
Profits	140,761,168
Bank Notes outstanding	298,267,245
Dividends unpaid	2,242,556
Deposits	517,598,330
Due to Banks	135,291,000

ARKANSAS.

Exciting Scene—The Legislative Trouble.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—The *Avalanche*, Little Rock, special, of to-night, says: During the session to-day, Governor Johnson received a letter announcing the death of a member of his family. He was so overpowered that he swooned away. The greatest excitement prevailed until his recovery, and explanation of the cause.

The Senat then adjourned as a mark of respect.

Judge Bowen, a friend of Clayton, has been telling around among conservative members, unless they go for the bill passed by the Senate to oust the Lieutenant Governor, Clayton will not accept the position of United States Senator, but has not been able to intimidate any one. The opposition to the administration are now masters of the situation, and it is now a matter of indifference whether Clayton accepts or not.

A special dispatch to the Albany, New York, Sunday papers dated Peekskill, February 4, says: The ice in the Hudson, at Creegers, moved this afternoon with about one hundred and fifty fishermen upon it. At the same time a tremedious gale of wind prevailed, the fishermen in great consternation rushed for the shore, and at last accounts, four of them were known to have perished.

THE WAR.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE TROCHU.

BRUSSELS, February 3.—It is reported here that an attempt has been made in Paris to assassinate General Trochu. The General's orderly was killed, but he himself was not injured.

It is now said

THE ORLEANS PRINCES

Will not accept candidatures for the French National Assembly.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Travelers who left Paris Wednesday ived at Brussels to-day, and report the city quiet. There was some slight disorder upon the receipt of the news of the signing of the armistice, but the rioters were easily appeased. There was great difficulty in providing food, and 23,000 persons have already asked for permission to leave the city.

A preliminary Electoral meeting, which had been held in Paris, decided in favor of the following candidates for the National Assembly: Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Quinit, Gambetta, Loissat and Dorian. The members of the Paris Bourse have published a list of ninety military, naval, literary and legal celebrities to be submitted to the great Electoral meeting.

Rentes are quoted at 50 francs 25 centimes.

DEATH OF BOURBAKI.

BRUSSELS, February 23.—The *Gaulois* has a telegram announcing that General Bourbaki had died from wounds inflicted by himself, while in a state of temporary insanity.

THE ELECTIONS.

VERSAILLES, February 3.—An official note from Count Von Bismarck points M. Gambetta to the decree issued by him, declaring the ineligibility to the assembly of functionaries under the Empire, as corroboration of fears expressed by Favre that the elections will not be free, in consequence of which, continues the Count, I propose a convocation of the Corps Legislatif, which was refused by Favre. The note concludes with a protest from Bismarck against the decree and statement that the Germans will only recognize an assembly composed of freely elected deputies.

LONDON, February 4.—It has been ascertained that the *Times'* statement of the

CONDITIONS OF PEACE

as regards the cessions of Lorraine and Pondiciperry and transfer of twenty ships of war to Germany, are incorrect. The truth is that the Germans are, under the proposed terms to keep Alsace and fortress Metz as indemnity demanded of M. Thiers in Government, which was four milliards francs, a figure which it is possible has been doubled since that.

LONDON, January 3.—There

NO CONFIRMATION.

yet of the rumor emanuating from Gamelois, of the death of Gen. Bourbaki.

It is now known that about one hundred and eighty thousand prisoners were taken in Paris, with fifteen thousand cannons and four hundred field pieces and mitrailleuses. The gunboats Inseine and the rolling stock of railways were also appropriated by the Germans.

BRUSSELS February 4.—The *Gaulois* today, says:

THE PARIS GOVERNMENT.

has withdrawn power from the Bordeaux delegation.

BORDEAUX, February 4.—Instructions were issued yesterday by M. Gambetta, to Prefects of Departments requesting strict execution of the

ELECTORAL DISQUALIFICATION

decree. Delegates from Republican Communes throughout France, arriving at Bordeaux.

GARIBALDI

has accepted the candidacy for representation of Nice in the National Assembly.

BISMARCK AND GAMBETTA.

BORDEAUX, February 4.— Count Bismarck having protested against the electoral disqualification decree of the Bordeaux Government, M. Gambetta has made a reply in which he warmly defends that document, and says it frustrates the plans of Bismarck and his accomplices of this fallen dynasty, and insolent pretension of the Prussian Minister, with the Constitution of the French assembly.

THE BEST JUSTIFICATION

of the Bordeaux Government, is a public meeting held last night, which resolved in a mass demonstration to-morrow, and formally request M. Gambetta to accept the Presidency of the Committee of public safety, and prosecute the war to the death.

GEN. BELLOIT, COMMANDER

of the 18th French Corps, has arrived at Lyons. He reports that the retreat of the army of the East was caused by want of provisions and munitions, and the effect of the armistice. There have been demonstrations of an extremely war-like character on the part of the people of Lyons, thousands of whom have assembled in public meetings and paraded the streets with shouts Vive La Guerre and Vive La Commune.

LONDON, February 4.—Marshal MeMahon in a published letter denies the truth of the Prussian assertions that the French at the battle of Woerth used explosive bullets, and that the French wounded were allowed to cross Belgium Territory.

LONDON, February 4.—Several trains loaded with

PROVISIONS

Entered Paris to-day.

The German troops have occupied Abbeville in the department of Somme. Col. Villenozy protested against the occupation as a violation of the armistice.

The Germans had a

SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS

On the Swiss frontier, with the rear guard of Bourbaki's army on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and captured two eagles, nineteen cannons and mitrailleuses and fifteen thousand prisoners, including two generals, many hundred provision wagons, and a large quantity o arms fell into the hands of the Germans, whose loss in killed and wounded was inconsiderable.

The Generals commanding the French forces, including Garibaldi, vainly attempted to extricate themselves by appealing to the Paris armistice.

LILLE, February 4.—Faidherbe has issued orders carrying into effect the armistice in the territory under his command.

Among the candidates nominated to assembly by the moderate party are Thiers, Changarnies and Emile Keller.

VERSAILLES, February 3.—Minister Washburne is here with M. Favre.

The works at Montmedy and Roeroy will be blown up.

LOCAL NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Another Conflagration on the South Side—Twenty-five Families Rendered Houseless—Smith & Porter's Locomotive Works in Ruins—Loss about One Hundred and Fity Thousand Dollars—Particulars.

South Pittsburgh was yesterday the scene of an extensive conflagration, which not only destroyed a great deal of property, but rendered houseless some twenty-five families. The fire was first discovered in a stable owned by Mr. Wm. Richards, Jr., Street Commissioner of the borough, situated on Chesnut alley between Third and Fourth streets, and in a short time spread over almost an entire block, destroying property variously estimated at from $125,000 to $200,000. The first alarm was given by a lad named Roberts, who noticed the flames coming from the stable about five o'clock A. M. He at once aroused Mr. Daniel Beltzhoover who lived near at hand. This gentleman dressed himself hurriedly and proceeding to the street noticed the flames increasing rapidly and spreading toward Smith & Porter's Locomotive Works, adjoining. He at once aroused the neighbors and dispatched messengers to Birmingham for the hose companies. The flames spread rapidly, there being a high wind blowing at the time, and soon the machine shop was on fire. The building was entirely of frame and burned with great rapidity, notwithstanding every effort had been made by the watchmen and employees to save the Works. The firm had taken every precaution to guard against fire, and had also provided hose to be used in such an event. All these precautions, however, failed to prevent the total destruction of the building, together with all the valuable machinery, finished work, stock, and tools. It is impossible to give an inventory of the materials on hand, but the firm had made preparations for an extensive trade during the present year, and consequently had their establishment well filled with stock. The boiler room, blacksmith shop, &c., were on the first floor. On the second floor was the finishing room, and on the third was the pattern shop and wood department. Some twelve locomotives, nearly all of light weight, were in various stages of completion, and one was so far complete1 that arrangements had been made for shipping it to Wilkesbarre, its destination, in a day or two. These engines, together with a large stock of valuable patterns, were all destroyed, as was also the machinery, as stated above. The total loss is estimated by the firm at $70,000, on which there was an insurance of about $30,000, distributed in the following companies, two thousand five hundred dollars in each company: Western, of Buffalo, New York, Narragansett, of Providence, Rhode Island, Swearingen & McCandless of Fourth avenue, agents; Liverpool, London, and Globe, International of New York Pacific of California, Corn Exchange of New York, Cleveland Insurance Company, R. Edwards & Son, agents; North American of Philadelphia, Hartford of Hartford, Conn., Hanover of New York, W. L. Jones, agent, and the Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia, Dr. Medeira, agent. Of this amount only $2,000 was on stock, finished and unfinished, and the firm estimate their loss on stock at about $30,000.

When the flames were at their height in the Locomotive works, they suddenly appeared to spread in every direction and in an incredibly short space of time some twenty houses were on fire. As may be imagined the greatest consternation existed and the efforts of the firemen seemed almost futile. On all sides willing hands were carring furniture from the burning houses to places of security.

On the west side of the Locomotive Works, on Bingham street was a row of brick tenement houses, which extended to the corner of Third street. These houses were numbered respectively, from the works, Nos. 308, 306, 304, 302 and 800, and were completely destroyed. All but two, Nos. 308 and 306, were occupied by two families, the names of the occupants being as follows: No. 308 Wm. Griffith; No. 306 Mr. Evans; No. 304, Martin Carey and A. Thomas; No. 302, James Welsh and C. Craig; No. 300, Torrence Reynolds and E. Evans. The flames communicated to these buildings about the same time, although the occupants succeeded in saving most of their household effects. The property was owned by Mr. W. E. Richards, Sr., and was partially insured. On the east side of the locomotive works was a two-story brick building, No. 316, used as an office by the firm. This, too, was completely destroyed, but before the flames reached it the books and papers were removed in safety, as was also the office furniture. Adjoining this was another two-story brick building, owned by Mr. James Harper. The roof and the rear part of this building were considerably damaged. The buildings adjoining, belonging to the same firm, were also damaged to some extent by water. At one time it was feared that Messrs. Wood & Co's Pipe Works, on Birmingham street, would take fire, but they luckily escaped.

On third street, three two story brick dwelling houses were destroyed. One was occupied by John Humphries, another by William Goff, and the third was unoccupied but was to have been tenanted during the day by Wm. E. Richards, Sr.

Great damage was done on Chestnut alley, on the same side as the rear of the locomotive works. The stable where the fire originated was located on the alley and directly across the thoroughfare were two houses of Mrs. Cunningham, a widow lady, and a Welsh family, the name of which we were unable to obtain. Adjoining this was a house occupied by Mr. Jones and in the same row, the dwelling of Mr Reed, owned by Mrs. Bittner, of Allegheny. On the corner of Third street and the alley were a couple of two story brick houses, occupied respectively by Mrs. McGowan and Mrs. Taff, both widows. A goodly portion of the furniture in these houses was saved, the buildings being seriously damaged but not destroyed.

On the north side of Chestnut alley, the devouring element played sad havoc. From the Corner of Third street, to a private alley on the east, every building on either side was destroyed. The stable of Mr. Richards was located on the north side of the alley, and was destroyed, involving a loss of about $300. Adjoining was the locomotive works. Next to this establishment was a row of frame tenement houses, owned by Messrs. Wood & Co., extending from No. 315 to No. 327. These were all occupied by employees engaged in the nut and bolt and the pipe works of the firm named. No. 315 was completely destroyed. It was occupied by Mr. James Cassingham, who succeeded in saving only a portion of his furniture. No. 317 was occupied by the families of Joseph Bevan and James Jones; No. 319 by the families of John Fagan and Thomas Hart; and No. 321 by Robert Sheen and Michael Hart's families. These buildings were almost entirely destroyed, but before the flames reached them, the occupants succeeded in removing their effects. The houses at Nos. 323, 325 and 327 did not take fire, and checked the progress of the flames in that direction, while across the alley they were stopped by the tearing down of a frame stable, the property of Mr. James Hunter.

One of our reporters visited the scene of the fire yesterday morning in company with Fire Marshal Butler. Several witdesses were sworn as to the origin of the fire, all of whom coincided in maintaining that it started in the stable, while others aver that it commenced in the Locomotive Works. While this point has not been definitely settled, all agree that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The total loss may not reach over $150,000, on which there is not an insurance of over about $70,000.

Wm. E. Richards, Sr., estimates his loss at about $10,000, and is insured for $5,000 in the Peoples' Insurance Company. Mr. Richards owned several of the houses burned on Bingham street. Wm. E Richards, Jr., owned the stable destroyed and losses $300 thereby. The loss of Jas. Wood & Co., on their tenement houses and pipe works is about $3,000, fully insured at Arrotts office. The loss of Messrs. Smith & Porter on their building, machinery and stock, will be about $75,000, the insurance on which we give elsewhere. There were about seventy-five hands employed in the works, who are now, unfortunately thrown out of employment in the most trying portion of the year. In all twenty houses were destroyed, and at least twenty five families are thrown out of their homes.

The Fire Marshal and his South Side deputies, Captain Conway, James Brown and Wm. Jones, rendered efficient service during the fire.

The great complaint made was the scarcity of water and plugs. Some assert that the water was only on half force at the Water Works, while others maintain that the full force was on. One thing is certain, this great conflagration has developed the fact that the South side should speedily adopt measures for the better protection of its citizens from a repetition of such a dreadful conflagration.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Annual Report of the Inspectors—Financial Condition of the Institution—Prisoners now in the Building—Their Mental, Moral and Physical Condition—An Interesting Synopsis.

The forty-fourth annual report of the inspector of the State Penitentiary for the Western District, has been laid on our desk. From the report we learn that many reforms were introduced during the past year and that all of them have proved highly successful. The commutation law is highly spoken of by the Board, who rejoice in its passage. During the year, out of 546 prisoners there were 332 who had not violated a single rule; 109 were reported but once, and 115 for more than once, and these mostly of newly admitted prisoners.

ASSEMBLING PRISONERS.

In reference to congregating the prisoners the Report says: "The authority to congregate our prisoners for "labor, learning and religious worship," has been put into partial operation during the year, and has thus far been a success. Although this idea has been practised in nearly all the State prisons of this country, here in Pennsylvania, we have seemed to think that when a man had committed a crime, was arrested, convicted and sentenced "to suffer punishment by seperate or "solitary confinement at labor," that on entering the prison he became divested of his humanity as he did of his old clothes, and that when he donned the prison striped coat he also took upon himself the nature of a ferocious animal.

"Is there not great risk in bringing all these desperate men together at one time in one room?" "Are you not afraid they may prove treacherous and give you trouble?" are questions which have often been propounded to us by the fearful and unbelieving citizen. But such has not been our experience. So far as we had the opportunity, our prisoners have been worked in gangs and squads. We have no sufficiently extensive work rooms in which to congregate a large number of men for labor. Sixteen is the largest number we have had in any one shop, although a much greater force have worked together in the yards. We hope hereafter, (when we shall have secured suitable buildings,) to accomplish this purpose more thoroughly, both to the advantage of the prisoner and the benefit of the State."

THE PRISON CHAPEL.

The chapel building, which was dedicated on the 9th of last November, is spoken of as the Model Prison Chapel of the United States. A description of the dedicatory exercises is given, similar to that which appeared in THE POST, at the time. In referring to the causes of crime, and the discharge of prisoners, the report says:

The pleasant surroundings which attach to the Chapel, and the preaching, teaching and other good influences brought to bear upon the convict, in the prison, we think, are all promotive of his reformation. The critical time with him is, when released from the Penitentiary, he is ushered again into the world a friendless, homeless man. Not only society, but the State, should have a care for him at this juncture of his life. We think the Legislature should appropriate the funds necessary, and the Governor be authorized to appoint an agent, whose duty it should be to provide for discharged convicts temporarily, respectable boarding houses (if needs be, at the State's expense,) until they could be employed at work. We plead this as an economical arrangement for the State, and one that would aid and abet reformatory effort. Idleness is the fruitful cause of crime.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT'S REPORT.

The Warden's report as to the financial condition of the Penitentiary is quite satisfactory to the Board. There has been a large amount of labor done in the prison during the year; repairs to buildings, improvements of the grounds, grading, excavating, making walks, &c., the estimated value of which in the aggregate, amounts to $4,747 00. There were but eight female prisoners in the institution during the year, the result of whose labors has been over $500. Had these items been added to the earnings of the year, the result would have shown an increase of some 35 per cent.

The number of prisoners now in confinement is 375, and the aggregate of the year has been 546. The Warden states that with the new cell room, he is now prepared to accommodate 50 more prisoners than he has, without any increase of officers.

APPROPRIATION ASKED.

The physician reports the Sanitary condition of the Penitentiary good. No deaths having occurred for sixteen months. This is a remarkable fact; a parallel to which has never been known in the history of the institution but once, in 1837, and then the population was much smaller, and reflects great credit upon the worthy physician, Dr. D. N. Rankin.

The Inspectors have made application through the Board of Charities, for the following appropriation:

Deficit on Chapel Building	$ 3,458 62
Alteration in Sewers and Pipes	8,000 00
Salaries of Officers	22,400 00
Library	500 00
Total	$29,358 62

The Warden, in his report to the Inspectors, under the head "Health," says:

"During the year there has been a considerable amount of sickness, but no deaths have occurred since September 9, 1869. In view of the fact that annually for 41 years, (excepting 1837 and 1870,) deaths have occurred in this prison, this record is remarkable. All this considered, the accompanying report of the physician is the best for the amount of population, in the history of the prison. Dr. D. N. Rankin has every reason to be proud of the exhibit of his department."

During the year the President pardoned seven prisoners and the Governor twenty-one.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The penitentiary buildings have been erected by the Commonwealth at a cost of $530,538 40. During the forty-five years since its opening, 3,926 prisoners have been received, and 4,551 have been discharged therefrom. Official tables attest the healthfulness of the location and surroundings. With large, well ventilated cells, each having good light in day time and gas at night, water in every cell, the entire buildings heated by steam, and complete arrangements for bathing purposes; a steam laundry, a gas works a small machine shop, dye-house, and other details found in nearly all large prisons; besid s these should be named a separate ward for female prisoners; a large, well-appointed hospital, and a chapel, the last and best addition. This is a well arranged and beautiful building, with accommodations for six hundred and fifty persons, and, so far, most admirably meets the expectations of all interested therein.

DR. RANKIN'S REPORT.

Dr. Rankin, the physician of the penitentiary, in his report states: "Of the one hundred and seventy-one convicts discharged during the year, all, with but four exceptions, have left the prison in better health than when they were received. Of the number pardoned, as far as can be ascertained all are living, with one exception, that of No. 3727, male, white, who died of phthisis pulmonalis about one month after being discharged; this man was under treatment for that disease during the whole time of his confinement in prison.

Of the one hundred and forty-four convicts received during the past year, at the time of their admission, sixty-four were in good health, sixty in impaired, and twenty in bad health; their mental condition was as follows: Good, one hundred and forty-one; impaired, two; insane, one. Of the number received, thirty-nine reported themselves sober, fifty-five moderate drinkers, seventeen, occasionally intoxicated and thirty-three intemperate."

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Chaplain, in his report, speaks in glowing terms of the many prison reforms which have been made from time to time. He says: "No good citizen, who loves his country, its laws, its honor and its youth, can be totally indifferent as to what may be done in order to bring about honesty, purity, security to life and property, as well as to infuse those principles of moral and spiritual activity which exalt a nation or a State.

It will not serve these ends simply to build prisons and fill them as fast as possible by the most summary process of law. This may gain a momentary relief from the burden of crime. A clear sense of certain punishment is a good deterrent. Let the rod of justice chastise the guilty. Let the offender against human and divine law feel the weight of positive penalty. The man who does violence to the laws of his physical and mental constitution suffers. So should the man who disregards justly founded statutes of the Commonwealth. But beyond all this, the penal code, in spirit and by the provisions necessary to conform to its requirements, looks to a higher end than mere distraint and punishment. The branch too long held down by weights grows crooked and distort. The prison discipline that has nothing in it but dead weights and measures of severity will tend to prevent rather than promote rectitude. A vindictive and revengeful feeling of the human heart is best cultured by gloomy severity. The dense forest engenders malaria without the light and warmth of the sunshine. Shut a man away from everything which has the spirit of kindness, humanity and Christ in it and his moral preceptions will be paralyzed rather than energized and strengthened for good. A person guilty of crime against property and life, and condemned to a felon's cell, is too generally viewed as though he were devoid of any of the qualities of mind and heart common to the outside world. The sentence of a judge d snot necessar a y d bar the grace of God. A judicious human sympathy linked with moral and spiritual efficacy give the rigors of justice its most penetrating and lasting benefits. Wholesale violence inside or outside of prison only evokes violence in feeling, purpose and action.

The gentleman speaks highly of the conduct of the prisoners, and refers to the new chapel with great pride.

The Report makes a volume of nearly one hundred pages, and is a most interesting and highly creditable expose of prison life.

Dr. Keyser.

We present to our readers in to-day's POST some matter of an intensly interesting character to all those who may be afflicted with any disease of a pulmonary nature, and in truth we may say, that it is of interest to all of our readers, for who is there that has not some friend or some one of their kindred who is not troubled in some sort with some one of the maladies of which the Doctor treats. Whoever will read over the health statistics cannot be otherwise than convinced that these very diseases are fearfully on the increase, and we can see no reason why the special devotion of Dr. K. to that particular department of the medical art should not give him imminent qualifications in his work; in truth he proves his claim to such distinction by the large number of cures of persons in our midst, who now walk the streets in the renewal of life and health, made so by his ministrations, and who have gratefully acknowledged it by public certificates to that effect, and they are not certificates of unknown or distant persons but from those well known here, and in whose cases even the very number of the houses in which they reside is given.

We congratulate the Doctor on his supereminent success, a success which seems to us must naturally inure to such an amount of industry and energy as he has manifested in an arduous profession for over a quarter of a century.

A Modest Neighbor.

"Mrs. H.," exclaimed a little urchin, on running into a near neighbor's house, "mother wanted me to ask would *ye* please lend 'er yer candle moulds?"

The moulds were given him, and he ran home. In a few moments he returned with this query:

"Mother wants to know if ye'd be kind enough to lend her some wickin?"

The wicking was measured off, and again he departed. But he soon appeared again, and said:

"Mother would be so thankful if you'd a little taller to lend her?"

Mrs. H. good naturedly produced the desired article, and as the boy started for the door she said:

"Wouldn't your mother like to have me come over and mould the candles for her?"

"Wall, yes," replied the boy. "I reckon she'd like it fust rate, cos she didn't understand it very well; but she don't like to be troublin' her neighbors, so she wouldn't ask ye."

$25 0 Reward.

The above reward will be paid should C. F. Galton's Cough Balsem fail to give relief. ja18:d&wlm.

No More Mercury For Me!

"Put them in the fire, my dear," was the advice of Mrs. McCarthy to her son, a billious and dyspeptic youth who had just brought home *another* box of blue pills. "But what *am* I to take then, mother?" said he. "Get a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS," she replied; "I'll guarantee it does you good." He did so; and then another and another. With the third bottle all his unpleasant symptoms vanished. In a letter to a young friend he relates this anecdote; and winds up with "No More Mercury for Me!"

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

Attention is Called

To advertisement of farm for sale in another column.

No. 578—The Weed Sewing Machine

"Is decidedly the best sewing machine on exhibition. Its merits are, First, simplicity of construction, elegance of model and finish, and thorough workmanship. Second, an ingenious and noiseless arrangement for adjusting the tension. Third, a first class noiseless feed and device for regulating the same to any length of stitch. Fourth, Being constructed under a thorough system, in case of accident, any of its parts can be easily duplicated. Fifth, Made of best material. *We therefore award them first model and diploma*, and would further add that this machine in our opinion, is better than any of its kind known to us." *Report of the American Institute, New York*, 1870. Jno. Biggert & Son, 115 Market street, are the agents for this vicinity.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 9, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather being clear and pleasant, there was the usual stir and bustle upon the streets, and the principal thoroughfares presented a lively aspect. Business men take the situation easy and are thoroughly contented, feeling sure that a heavy and lucrative trade awaits them when the spring tidal wave of commerce shall set in. The markets, as a general thing, are quiet and unchanged, with fair transactions reported. Flour is steady and firm at quotations. Grain is coming in freely, and prices are "shaky" with a "downish look," though holders still "stick up" for former rates, but if the receipts continue as plentiful as they have been for the past few days, prices must recede. Groceries are brisk and liberal sales are made at quotations. The produce and local markets are still well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last: Butter, 56 packages; Oats, 1,078 sacks; Rye, 246 sacks; Barley, 725 sacks; Wheat, 1,098 sacks; Corn, 544 sacks; Cheese, 40 boxes; Apples, 173 barrels; Flour, 714 barrels. Bulk meat, 1,260 pieces; bacon, 81 tierces.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady but not very active, still in the aggregate there was a fair business transacted. We can report sales at the following: Plain shoulders 10@10¼; sugar cured 11@11½c; sides, ribbed 12¾@13½c; clear rib 13¼@13½c; breakfast Bacon 14@16½; sugar cured Hams 18@19½. Lard sales of prime kettle rendered in tierces 13c; in kegs and buckets 14@14½c. Mess Pork sold at $24@23 50 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm with a good trade transacted. The leading houses have a very fine list now stowing away sugar and molasses arriving from the South. The receipts for the past few days have been unusualy large, in fact far in excess of any year since the war. The current prices were as follows:

Raw Sugars—Choice, 11½c; prime, 11¼c; good, 10; fair, 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice, 11½c; prime, 11c; good, 10¾c.

Refined Sugars—Hards, 25c; A coffee, 14c. B coffee, 13¾c; extra C, 13¾c; C yellow, 13½@13¾c; Demerara, boxes, white, 12½c per lb.

Syrups—Island E, 80c; white honey, 75c; silver drips, 60c; extra honey, 70c; lower grade, 40@55c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good, 65c; prime, 70c; choice, 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime, 10½c; prime, 18¾c, good 16¾@17c; fair, 15¾@16¾c; roasted, in papers, 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 50; prime, $1 25; fair, $1; lowar grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 95c; fair, 90c; Souching fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan fancy, $1; g ood, 90c; fair, 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 65c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

APPLES—The supply in the market was not a large one, although the receipts for some days past show an increase; the current rates were $4@4 50@5 00 per bb.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand; we note sales in a regular way at 60@70c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was not an active one, as the season is about over; we report small sales at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BUTTER SUET—There is a good supply, with sales at 3@3½c.

BEANS—The demand and sales were limited at $1 50@1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BROOM CORNS—Market well supplied; the current rates were 4@5@6c per lb.

BUTTER—The market continues in good supply of the various grades; the principal enquiry was for choice roll, with sales from first hands at 28@29c; sales from store were made at the usual advance; fair to medium sold at 20@25c; common was dull and hard to dispose of; the receipts are increasing.

COAL—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of Eastern Anthracite at $8@9 50 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply; we also report a moderate demand, with sales of Eastern cultivated at $12@15 00 per bbl; for Sackett's belle, $18 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market firm with a fair local demand; sales of standard brands at 22½@23c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—The receipts were not large, still there was no deficiency in the supply; we note sales at the following figures: Western Reserve, 14@14½c; Ohio Factory, 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen, 16c; New York Goshen, 16½@17c; and Sweitzer at 18c per pound.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off; in fact the season for operations worthy of note is over; we can report small sales at 8@8½c per lb.

FLOUR—The firmness we have previously noticed has been maintained; holders are firm in their views and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The mill are doing a good business; the store rates for standard brands were as follows: Red winter $7 00@7 25; Ohio spring wheat $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 25@7 50 per bbl; sales were made in sacks at 30c less.

GRAIN—the market was steady with a fair demand for most descriptions. The increase in the receipts of wheat has weakened the market. We quote nominally as follows: Red winter $1 38@1 40; white $1 45@1 50. Oats are in good demand for present and future delivery; round lots were sold for future delivery at 37@50c; store rates 52@55c. Corn market steady but unchanged; we note sales of mixed to prime at 68@70c per bush; store rates 68@70c. The receipts continue light. Rye—The demand is improving; we note sales at 90@95c per bushel. Barley dull with more sellers than buyers; we continue to quote spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

HAY—Dull; we can quote sales of baled on the wharf at $14 00@15 00 per ton.

POTATOES—Market firmer; choice lots of peach blows are held at $1 25@1 50 per bushel.

HOMINY—Market well supplied; we note sales of common at $5 50; pearl $6 25 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 9, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday, was unsettled with but little doing; holders appeared firm at previous quotations; spot oil was not fancied; dealers are anxiously waiting to hear the result of the operations on the creek.

CRUDE.

The following are the sales and quotations, viz: spot oil, 11¾c. February, 11¾c. Lines, till July, 11¾@11¾c. Buyer's option till July, 12@12¼c. Seller's option, till July, 11¾c. Buyer's option, all year, 13¾c. Seller's option, all year at 13¾@14c.

SALES.

500 bbls spot..... 11¾c.
1,000 bbls February..... 12¼c.
1,000 bbls spot..... 11¾c.

REFINED.

The market ruled quiet; buyers were holding off, declining to pay the prices that were demanded; the result was we did not learn of any transactions.

We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 24¼@24½c. February, 24¾@25c. March, 25¼c. April, 25¼c. May, 25¾c. March to August, 25½@25¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—Crude 15c, with light demand; refined quiet at 25¾c; but little offered.

PHILADELPHIA—Crude, 13¾c. Refined spot at 24½c; February, 24¾@25c. March, 25¼@25½c. February and March, 25½c. March to July, 25¼c. March to August, 25½c.

OIL CITY—Lower creek regardless at $2 70; gravity at $4 80. Oil City regardless at $4 70@4 75; gravity, $5.

TITUSVILLE—The market, since our last, has undergone no change as relates to prices on demands. The sales were as follows:

SALES.

1,700 bbls on Upper Creek..... 4 40
1,500 bbls on Upper Creek..... 4 35
1,000 bbls on Lower Creek..... 4 50
1,500 bbls on Lower Creek..... 4 55
500 bbls on Lower Creek..... 4 50
500 bbls on Lower Creek..... 4 45
500 bbls Oil City..... 4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 8, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle continue light to-day. The number of buyers on hand this morning was fair, there being some from the country, in addition to the regular dealers. Cattle sold steadily to-day at prices from ½ to ¾c better than last week, and most all are sold to-night. Very few stock cattle are coming this way now, with some inquiry for that class of stock. The following are the ruling prices: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $5 25 to $5 50 to $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25 to $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50 to 5 75; bulls, stag and cows, 800 to 1,50, $4 00 to $5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50 to $5 25.

HOGS.

The run of hogs, to-day, was very light, and they have advanced about 25@30c since Monday, and are selling to day, readily at top prices. Very few choice hogs are arriving, the quality being medium. The following are the ruling rates to-day: Extra Philadelphia, 8½c; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 15; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 80; rough to common, 150 to 200, 7½c.

SHEEP.

The arrivals were a little heavy to-day, but there is a good demand, and all are selling at prices about the same as last week. The quality is not so good as last week, and more common sheep are arriving; but all are selling slowly. Below find quotations and sales:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds..... $5 00@5 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds..... 4 00@4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds..... 3 50@4 00
Poor, rot and scallawags, by the head ..... 1 20@1 50

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No	Weight	Price.
17	25,740	$5 25	17	25,660	$5 10
18	22,220	7 25	18	20,030	9 00

HOGS.

18	4,260	8 00	6	1,710	8 15
30	3,700	8 00	5	1,220	6 50
49	13,420	8 00	48	8,500	7 85

SHEEP.

107	14,860	5 87	147	12,940	5 00
170	13,190	4 65	65	6,020	5 45

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Flour firm $6 30@7 10; shipping very firm. Corn dull and shade lower. No 2 mixed 83@85c. Lard very firm 13½c; bid 13¾c, asked. Eggs fresh 28@30; limed 15@25c others unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling, 14½c. Flour—Demand good at full prices; family, $6@6 25. Wheat steady at $1 33. Corn firm at 53@54c. Rye active at $1@1 06. Oats firm; No 2, 50@52c. Barley firm; choice $1@1 05. Groceries unchanged. Coffee 16@19½c. Molasses 55@62c. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull and drooping at 20@31c. Clover seed firm at $11 50@12. Timothy seed dull but unchanged at $2 25@3 50. Pork active and advanced on "Change, with sales at $22 50, and is now held at this rate. Lard active and advanced; steam 12@12½c; kettle 12½@12¾c, the inside rate for ordinary; head and gut 11½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8 3/4c; sides 10½@11c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; sides 11¾@12c. Hogs firm at $7 25@7 50.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange, for Gold, 10¾.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Tobacco—sales of 330 hhds; common to good lugs, $3 75@6 25; low to medium leaf, $6 50@12. Bagging dull. Cotton dull and declined; middling, 14c. Flour firm; extra family, $5 75. Grain has a better feeling but the receipts ar inadequate to the demand; sales of 2,000 bush red and white, $1 20. Oats in good demand and stock light. Provisions very firm with an upward tendency. Mess Pork, $22 76. Bacon, 10c, 12@12½c. Bulk meats, 8½c, 11@11½c. Sugar cured hams, 16c; do plain, 15c. Lard at 12¾@14½c. Whisky quiet, 87c; no stock here.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat, No 2 spring active and 2c lower, closing at $1 21 cash; $1 22 to seller for March. Corn, No 2 mixed quiet and 1c lower, closing at 48¾c cash; 49¼c to seller for March. Oats, No 2 steady, closing at 46½c. Rye, No 2 quiet at 87@87½c. Barley, No 2 closed dull and nominal. Highwines easier at 86c. Provisions firmer and higher; Mess Pork closed at $22 50@22 75 cash; $23 12½@23 25 to seller for March. Lard, 12¾@13c. Dressed hogs quiet and closed firm $8 85. Cattle fairly active at $4 25@6 50.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Cotton dull and nominal 14c. Flour quiet and weak, extra white $5 50@5 60; XX $5 85. Wheat dull, No 2 red winter held $1 45; No 3 sold at $1 43@1 44. Corn dull and declined at 45@47c for mixed bulk. Across the river oats dull but firm, No 2 at elevator 49½. Barley nothing doing. Rye higher, No 2 98c. Whisky steady at 90c per gallon. Pork active and advanced $22 62@23 00, and sellers March $23 25; bulk meats buoyant and advancing, bulk sides, clear rib 10¾c; do clear 10¾@11c; Bacon stiff; Shoulders 9¾@10c; Sides, clear rib, 11¾@12; Hams, sugar cured, 15½@16c. Lard active at 12@12¾c for prime steam. Hogs held at $7 50@8 00 for choice to extra. Cattle unchanged. Receipts 1,400.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Cotton, dull and declined at 14¼@14¾c. Receipts 3,860. Shipments 1,645.

CHARLESTON, February 8.—Cotton quiet at 14¼@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Cotton weak at 14½@14¾c.

MOBILE, February 8.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 12¾@12¾c.

GALVESTON, February 8.—Cotton quiet, good to ordinary at 12¼@12½c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, February 8.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1 55½; No 1 red Wabash $1 37½; No 2, $1 34¾. Corn dull and unchanged, high mixed 57c; low held at 57c with 55½@58c bid. Oats dull and nominal. Clover seed quiet and unchanged. Hogs steady at $8 75, all weight.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, February 8—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat extremely dull; no sales; No 2 red winter held at $1 38@1 39 offered. Corn dull, shelled 53c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c. Crude petroleum quiet at $4 43@4 45; refined firm at 24c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm No 1 $1 21; No 2 $1 21. Oats dull and declined, No 2 55c. Corn dull and declined No 2 mixed 54½. Rye steady No 1 80c. Barley scarce and firm; fall No 2 86c. Hogs active and advanced, $8 00.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by a grocers and druggists.

MARRIED:

GOLDSMITH—RALPH—February 2, by Rev. J. B. Uber, JOHN S., GOLDSMITH, Esq., and Miss ANNIE RALPH, both of Freeport, Pa.

FLOWERS—SMITH—At the Smithfield M. E Parsonage, on the 2d inst., by Rev. A. B. Leonard, Mr. ALEXANDER FLOWERS, of Hazlewood, and Miss LIZZIE SMITH, of Baldwin township.

MURRAY—DOUGAN—On Sunday, February 5th, at the residence of the officating clergyman, Rev. S. E. Garland, PATRICK MURRAY and Miss MARY DOUGAN, both of Pittsburgh.

TEMPLETON—SMITH—January 30, 1871, at the parsonage of the Third Methodist Church, by the Rev. J. D. Herr, Mr. W. W. TEMPLETON and Miss EMMA J. SMITH, both of Pittsburgh.

THOMAS—SMITH—Sunday afternoon, February 5th, at the parsonage of the M. E. Washington M. E. church, by the Rev. M. L. Weekly, assisted by the Rev. Reese, Mr. WM. THOMAS, of Birmingham, to Miss FANNIE C. SMITH, of South Pittsburgh.

GOLDSMITH—RALPH—February 2d, by Rev. J. Uber, JOHN W. GOLDSMITH, Esq., and Miss ANNIE RALPH, both of Freeport, Pa.

SPRANKLE—GRASSELLI—On Thursday evening, February 2d, by the Rev. O. A. Lyman, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES R. SPRANKLE to Miss VICTORINE J. GRASSELLI, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

DIED.

COYLE—This morning at 5 o'clock, MARY, infant daughter of P. and Mary A. Coyle.

The funeral will take from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Centre avenue, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New York papers please copy.

SHEPARD—W. A. SHEPARD, (Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Co.,) on Tuesday, noon, February 7th, at his late residence, No. 132 Centre avenue, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from the Smithfield street M. E. Church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 9th, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the deceased and family are invited to attend.

NESBIT—On Tuesday afternoon, February 7th, at one o'clock, EMMA JANE STEVENSON, daughter of Andrew and Jane Nesbit, ages 5 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 51 Gum street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

McCUNE—LINDSAY—Thursday evening, February 9, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Wilt, Williamsburg, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Mr. JOHN D. McCUNE to Miss LIZZIE LINDSAY, both of Wilkinsburg.

HOOD—On Sunday, at 4½ o'clock p. m., February 5, ROBERT C., son of James and Elizabeth Hood, aged 31 years and 1 month.

HERRON—At his residence, Edgewood, Monday, Feb. 6, 2 p. m., JOHN F. HERRON, in the 49th year of his age.

WILEY—On Sunday, February 5, SADIE J., wife of Will T. Wiley, aged twenty-three years.

FAIRLEY—February 1st, at 2 o'clock p. m., JOHN FAIRLEY, at his late residence, corner Pitt alley and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny city.

BRICKELL—On Friday morning, February 3, 3½ o'clock, THOS. DICKSON, eldest son of Wm. B. and Annie M. Brickell, aged 3 years and 5 months.

LANHAM—On Thursday, February 2, Mr. WM. LANHAM, aged 76 years.

GIBSON—On Thursday morning, February 2, MRS. MARTHA GIBSON, wife of Andrew Gibson, aged 51 years.

BACON—On Tuesday, January 10, at Trinidad, Colorado Territory, Rev. DAVID BACON, aged 59 years.

McANULTY—At his residence, in Mansfield, Allegheny County, Pa., February 6, ANDREW McANULTY.

STEWART—At midnight, February 6, 1871

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

Fearful Accident.

Another Rail Road Disaster.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

A Score of Human Beings

SENT INTO ETERNITY.

A Sickening Scene.

Efforts to Render Assistance

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The following are the additional names of the killed in the railroad accident: W. C. Curry, Erie, Pa., L. A. Root, A. A. Gillett, Messrs. Lowell, Rosenthal, Manuel, Forbush, and Mrs. E. S. Pease, Buffalo; Rollin Germain, George F. Thompson, E. Lawrence, and Mowry, brakeman, all of this city.

The following particulars in regard to the terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad has been obtained from an eye witness. The freight train which caused the accident consisted of about twenty-five cars, most of which carried tanks filled with oil. Before leaving Albany every car was carefully inspected by workmen and no defect was discovered. When the train reached the wooden bridge over Wappinger's creek, at New Hamburg, about eight miles below Poughkeepsie, a sudden shock passed through the train almost throwing it from the track, upon examination it was found that an axle of the car had broken. The car had then broken loose from the couplings and careened on one side, struck against the frame work of a bridge and lay a total wreck upon the track, almost at the same moment and before the signal or note of warning could be raised, the Express train, which had left this city at eight o'clock came along at thirty miles an hour, the engine struck the wrecked car with terrible force, setting fire to the oil and scattering the inflammable materials and burning fragments in all directions. The force of the collision instantly threw the engine over the bridge into the river. The ice was very thick at the time, but unable to bear the weight of the locomotive, which sank. The tender also fell into the creek. Immediately behind the engine was five baggage cars which were followed by the sleeping car full of passengers. The flames from the oil tank soon set fire to the cars, which, after striking the wreck, fell over into the creek a burning mass. It is said that some of the passengers in the sleeping cars succeeded in leaping from the car in time to save themselves from death. But the rest were carried with the car over the bridge and either drowned or burned to death. The body of P. H. Viersburg, conductor of the sleeping car, was afterwards found with the lower extremities burned away. As soon as the particulars of the disaster reached the city, Superintendent J. M. Toucey started for the scene and has since been engaged with a large body of men in searching for the bodies of the unfortunate passengers. This morning the wreck was cleared away from the sleeping car, as it lay upon the ice and a vigorous search was made for the bodies of those passengers who might be crushed in the wreck or burnt to death. In one corner of the car a heap of charred and blackened bodies were found, but so disfigured that identification was impossible. From the appearance of the bodies it was evident that the passengers, at the time of the accident, had rushed in despair to the rear door of car, and had there miserably perished. Three bodies, apparently that of a mother and her two children, of which the arms yet remained, were discovered closely embracing each other, and it is surmised, that finding egress impossible, they had resolved at least to die together. Behind this car which was a Buffalo car, were two other sleeping cars, which were totally destroyed by fire. The passengers however, many but partly dressed, succeeded in saving their lives. Many cars of freight trains together with baggage they contained, were also burned. E. Lawrence Movney, brakeman, who was among the killed, was discharged from the road a month ago, and was reinstated in his position about two weeks ago at the urgent request of his mother. The noise occasioned by the explosion of the oil tank was heard for a great distance, and the flames of the wrecked cars and burning bridges could be seen many miles. The bridge over Woppenger's Creek was a wooden structure, two hundred feet long, and totally destroyed. Many persons from Poughkelpsie and New Hamburg, as soon as the news of the accident reached those places, hurried to the scene, and by efforts succeeded in giving relief to many passengers, who were injured. This morning, a baggage car was turned into a temporary morgue, and as fast as bodies were removed from the wreck, were carefully transferred to the car, and a guard placed over them. Many of the oldest conductors and engineers on the Hudson River road, unite in saying that the scene presented at the place of of the disaster this morning, was the most terrible they had ever witnessed.

Three boddies which yet remain not identified. One of them cannot possibly be identified. The body of Engineer Simmons is not yet found. The friends of victims are arriving from all quarters, and are conducted to the undertakers rooms, on Main street, where the bodies are located. A vast throng congregated in front of the building endeavoring to get a look inside. No more bodies have been found up to this hour, nine P. M. Among the killed, Mr. Germain was sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and family, of four or five grown up children. His residence was in Buffalo whither he was found. Mr. Germain attained considerable note, as an inventor during the rebellion. The Iron Clads vindicator and avenger having been constructed on his design, and under his personal supervision.

Rev. Fowler preached his farewell sermon at Batavia last Sunday, and assisted at communion. He was on his way to Salt Lake City to take charge of a mission.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1871.

The dining and wineing of Commissioner Pleasonton, in New York, the other day, by prominent merchants and speculators, has given rise to severe criticism inside and out of the Capital, coming on the heels of his decision in favor of bondholders and capitalists, and his efforts in behalf of the repeal of the incom tax, in which New York merchants are lagely interested, as the repeal would relieve them of three and one-half millions of tax. It s charged that his administration is for a class, and not for the whole county. Western Congressmen are especially indignant and threaten to have the affairs of the Revenue Department overhauled, unless the course of the Commissioner is changed. This point is made on his management on the 2d of February. The Commissioner determined, on consultation, to reduce the expenses in the Assessors office in the whole country $70,000. On the same day he made a decision in regard to the tax on undivided profits, dividends, interest and cupons of companies and corporations, which will at the present time lose the Government three million dollars. This decision is mainly in the interest of New York bondholders and capitalists, and was made against the opinion and protest of the best law officers of the bureau. It is alleged by the best informed western public men here, that the total amount of taxes lost to the Government, by the reversal of the decisions of the former Commissioner since Pleasonton came in, amounts in round numbers, to twelve millions of dollars, and the decisions have been made against the advice of the Chief legal officer of the department. Everything is now settled by the New York standard, and western Congressmen predict a renewal of the old revenue rings, which were broken up by the administration, through Commissioner Delano.

The Committee on Appropriations have perfected the deficency bill. It appropriates $10,786 300, exclusive of $2,750 000 for the expense of collecting revenue from customs. Of the aggregate sum there are $719,635 for the Treasury, applicable to Custom Houses; $70,008 for Light Houses; $324,000 for Public Printing, and $102,000 for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The following is the vote of the Committee of Ways and Means to report the bill repealing the Income Tax: Yeas, Messrs. Hooper, Brooks, McCarthy, Kelly and Orth; Nays, Messrs. Maynard, Allison, Marshall and Blair. There was much discussion on the subject, and it will excite much debate in the House.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

To the People of the United States.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, February 7.—In behalf of the population of France, the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of New York, to organize measures of relief for the suffering population of France, is now prepared to receive contributions of money and supplies, which will be gratefully acknowledged. The committee appeals to the American people for this object, in the sacred name of charity, and for that alone. It does not wish to refer to the merits of the conflict, which has arisen between the great nations of Germany and France, for it believes that discussion on these points should cease in presence of such suffering and want. The German army, with a noble magnanimity, and setting an example which is worthy of our admiration, have shared their scanty rations with their starving foes. Let it not be said one of our abundance, have done less than they. The French have been engaged in a war of a most destructive character. It has drawn fearfully on their resources, exhausted their supplies, and crippled their industries in agricultural districts. Last years crop was a short one, and the present one was harvested only in part. Of what was gathered it has since been destroyed, or appropriated to the use of the army. Their land has been the scene of numerous battles of terrible magnitude, and the horrors of war have been brought to their very doors. An immediate supply of food is needed for the starving populations, and the farmers must have seed to plant in their fields in the spring, or the crops of next season will not be forthcoming. Unless speedy action is taken for the relief of the inhabitants, intense misery and destitution must prevail. Other nations are moving in this work of true humanity. Shall it be said that Americans stood idly by, and extended no helping hand to the French people in their hour of distress. Our duty forbids us to be indifferent to their appeal for relief. Charity that gives quickly is a double charity, and the Committee therefore, cannot too strongly impress on all, the necessity of prompt action. Every day lost is, for France, a day of misery unalleviated. Contributions in money should be forwarded at once. Supplies of breadstuffs and seeds for sowing crops in the spring, will, it is hoped, be sent by the farmers of the west, for the proper conveyance of which future arrangements will be made. The Committee calls on its fellow citizens, everywhere, to join in this work of humanity and love. It urges them to organize in every city, town and village at once, earnestly, and to forward contributions without delay; and it feels assured that this appeal to the benevolence of all will receive an earnest and generous response.

[Signed.] CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Chairman.
CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.

Remittances in money, which will be transmitted to Paris without delay, can be made to Charles Lanier, Treasurer, No. 27 Pine street.

COLUMBUS, O.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

COLUMBUS, O., February 7.—Free Trade resolutions were discussed in the Senate this morning, and after being modified so as to favor a moderate tariff, were adopted.

A bill passed the Senate granting the right of way to the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad Company through the State land west of Columbus, and conveying seven acres of land for $2,400.

A bill was introduced in the House to modify the divorce laws, so that it will not be necessary to prove personal violence, and absence for three years, in order to make sufficient cause for divorce.

THE WAR.

THE FEELING AGAINST GAMBETTA.

Intense Suffering in Paris.

DEATHS DAILY FROM STARVATION.

Probable Restoration of the Empire.

BISMARCK REPORTED INSANE.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

The Demonstration at Bordeaux.

&c., &c., &c.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

BRUSSELS, February 6.—The *Independence Belge* publishes the following list of candidates for the Constituent Assembly, named at Paris on Wednesday of last week: Jules Favre, Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, Alex. Glais Biz, Louis Joseph, Ernst Picard, Jules Simon, Piere Clement, Eugene Pilletan, Emanuel Arago, Louis Antoinie, Garnier Pages, Jules Ferry, Henri Rochefort, Admiral Sa Isset, Admiral De LaRonciere, Admiral De Nawry, and Admiral Pothouan.

The following named persons have been put in nomination from other parts of France: M. M. Faustin, Lillie Liflondes, Berthelat Thiers, and other well known financiers Alphonse Rothschild, Jacques Malles, Antoine Emile, Salacroup M. Pierad, and Francois Clerment Sauvage, prominent Civil Engineers, and John Emile, De Moinne, De Bats, Claudius Hebuard, Louis Marcein, Carne Ban Louis, Henri Martia, and M. M. De Smarets, Vacheal and Lochen, journalists.

BORDEAUX DEMONSTRATION UNIMPORTANT.

BORDEAUX, February 6.—The demonstration to-day in favor of the Bordeaux Government and the decree disqualifying office holders under the Empire from election to the National Assembly, was of quite an unimportant character. The procession consisted of about seven hundred persons, and was headed by a Garibaldian Colonel, named Middleton. The rest of the crowd in the streets were mere spectators. The Perfect of Bordeaux received a deputation, and Gambetta being engrossed by public duties, the Perfect read the following declaration from M. Gambetta on behalf of the Bordeaux deligation:

Faithful to the programme of the Nation, and freedom to the arms as well as to the ballot boxes, we are now occupied in a council of war, deliberating on the means of profiting by the armistice.

M. Cremeux left this city last night for Paris.

GAMBETTA DENOUNCED.

LONDON, February 6.—A number of Journals of Northern France denounce the recent decrees by Gambetta, and urge that the country needs and desires peace.

M. Henri Rochefort announces the forthcoming issue of a new paper entitled *National D'Ordere* which will advocate Regicide.

Paris letters of the 3d inst., state that M. Dorian has assumed the port folio of public works, temporarily, during the absence of M. Maquira, and that M. Ferdinand Herald succeeds Jules Favre, who has tendered his resignation.

The official *Journal* of Paris says, that no conditions of peace have as yet been discussed.

The elections of Paris are postponed until the 8th inst.

UNEASINESS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, February 5.—Uneasiness is succeeding the exultation caused by the fall of Paris. Funds are depressed and no confidence is felt that the terms of peace will be accepted by the Bordeaux Assembly. Incessant exertions are making for the resumption of the war, the plan being to re-equip the armies to overrun the whole of France and reduce it to submission by a savage and relentless campaign.

SUFFERING AT PARIS.

PARIS, February 4.—Intense suffering prevails here, and hundreds are dying daily of starvation. The food received is wholly inadequate.

RUPTURE BETWEEN PARIS GOVERNMENT AND GAMBETTA.

LONDON, February 5—A complete rupture has taken place between the Paris Government and Gambetta. The restoration of the Empire is most probable.

It is reported the Pope has undertaken to assist the restoration.

In the Clubs it is reported that Bismarck is laboring under severe mental excitement, his mind being so unballanced as to render him virtually insane.

Herald Special.

VERSAILLES, February 3.—Our special correspondent, who has been inside to Paris since the investment, came out today, and returned to-night. He says Commandant Mont Rouge has committed suicide.

Crowds of French peasantry attend daily on the bridge of Newilly, in hopes of being able to pass the Prussian outposts, but without success.

The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops will not enter Paris. They are still ignorant of the full terms of the capitulation. It is believed the guns in the forts will not be taken away by the enemy. The price of provisions has not been lowered. Of one hundred thousand horses originally in Paris, sixty-six thousand have been killed for food. Three thousand horses requisitioned by the Government have been given back to the Omnibus Company. Cabs have entirely disappeared. The women of Belleville and Villette express themselves in terms of great exasperation against the Germans.

ARMISTICE.

Terms Between Bismarck and Favre—Cessation of Hostilities for Twenty-one Days—The Surrender of Forts—Exchange of Prisoners, Ect

The following is the Text of the Armistice Convention between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck:

I, Otto Von Bismarck, Chancellor, in the name of his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and

I, Gabriel, Claude Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of National Defense of France, having been furnished with the regular powers, do dertermine the following arrangements:

A GENERAL ARMISTICE.

ARTICLE 1. A general armistice over all the lines of military operations in course of execution by the German and French armies shall begin this very day in and around Paris, and shall begin in the departments within a term of three days, the duration of the armistice to be twenty-one days, dating from to-day, and, excepting it be renewed, terminable everywhere on the 19th day of February at noon.

LINES OF DEMARCATION.

The belligerent armies shall preserve their respective positions, which shall be separated by a line of demarcation. This line shall commence at Pontairzue on the coast of the Department of Calvados, and shall be continued upon Luquerres (Ligneres la Doucelle?) northeast of the Department of Mayenne, passing between Brion and Fromoniel, touching the Department of Mayenne at Luquerros, whence it shall follow the limits which separate that department from the Departments of Orne and Sarthe to the north of Monannes, when it shall be continued in such a way as to leave the Germans in occupation of the Departments of Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher and Yonne as far as the point where the Departments of Cote d'Or, Nievre and Yonne touch each other.

Setting out from this point, the tracing of the line shall be reserved for an understanding which shall take place as soon as the contracting parties are informed on the actual situation of the military operations which are being executed in the departments of Coto d'Or, Doubt and Jura. In any case the line will pass through the territory comprised of these departments, leaving the Germans in occupation of those departments situated north and the French army in occupation of those departments situated south of this territory.

In the departments of the North of France—Nord and Pas de Callais, including the fortresses of Givet and Langres—each army has the right of maintaining its authority in the territory which it occupies, each employing such means as its commanders may judge necessary to attain this end.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

The armistice applies equally to the naval forces of the two countries. Adopting the meridan of Dunkirk as the line of demarcation, to the west of which the French fleet shall remain, and east of which, as soon as they can be warned, the German ships of war shall retire to a distance of ten kilometres from such territory as may surround them; and the peninsula of Havre as far as a line drawn from Elbretat in the direction of St. Germain shall remain outside the limits of the German occupation. The belligerent armies and their advanced posts shall remain at a distance of at least ten kilometres from the lines drawn. The separate position of each of the two armies will be reserved to itself.

In western waters the captures which may be made after the conclusion and before the notification of the armistice shall be restored, as well as the prisoners taken.

AN EXCEPTION.

During the interval indicated military operations in the territory comprised of the departments of Doubs, Jura and Cote d'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, will continue independent of the armistice until an agreement is arrived at regarding the line of demarcation; the tracing of which through the three departments mentioned is reserved for ulterior understanding.

CONVOCATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ARTICLE 2. The armistice thus agreed upon has for his object to permit the Government of National Defence of France to convoke an Assembly, freely elected, which will pronounce on the question whether the war shall be continued or what terms of peace shall be made. The Assembly will meet at Bordeaux, and every facility will be given by the commanders of the German armies for the election and meeting of the Deputies who compose the Assembly.

SURRENDER OF THE PARIS PORTS.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be immediately surrendered to the German army, by the French military authorities, all the forts forming the perimeter exterior defences of Paris, as well as their material of war, and the communes and the houses situated outside of the perimeter, or between the forts, may be occupied by the German troops as far as a line drawn by military commissioners.

The ground between this line and the fortified enceinte of the city of Paris shall be interdicted to the armed forces on both sides.

The manner of surrendering the forts and drawing the line already mentioned will form the object of a protocol, to be annexed to the present convention.

NO OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

ARTICLE 4. During the armistice the German army shall not enter Paris.

DISARMING THE ENCEINTE.

ARTICLE 5. The enceinte will be relieved of its guns and their carriages, which will be transported to forts designated for that purpose by the commissioners of the German army.

CAPITULATION OF THE GARRISON.

ARTICLE 6. The garrisons of Paris, comprising the Army of the Line, the Gardes Mobile and the marines of the forts, shall be held prisoners of war, excepting 12,000 men, which the military authority in Paris shall preserve for service inside the city. The troops who are thus made prisoners of war will lay down their arms, which will be collected at places designated for that purpose, and given, according to the arrangements made by the commissioners, in the usual manner. These troops will remain in the interior of the city, and will not be allowed to pass the enciente during the armistice. The French authorities bind themselves to take care of every individual belonging to the army and the Garde Mobile who shall remain in the interior of the town. Officers of the captive troops will be designated in a list to be delivered to the German authorities. At the expiration of the armistice all combatants belonging to the army confined in Paris will have constituted themselves prisoners of war to the German army if before peace is not concluded. All officers made prisoners will retain their arms.

NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL GUARDS.

ARTICLE 7. The National Guard will retain their arms, and will be charged with the protection of Paris and the maintaining of order. The same will be the case with the gendarmerie and the assimilated troops employed in the municipal service, such as the Republican Guard, the Donanieres and Poupiers, the whole number in this category not exceeding 3,500 men.

All corps of Francs-tireurs shall be resolved by ordinance of the French government.

FRENCH COMMISSIONERS.

ARTICLE 8. Immediately after the signature of these presents and before possession of the forts, the Commander-in-chief of the German armies will give every facility to commissioners of the French government sent (whether into the departments or abroad) to take steps for revictualing Paris, and to bring to the city such commodities destined for it.

REVICTUALLING PARIS.

ARTICLE 9. After the surrender of the forts and the disarmament of the *enciente* and the garrison, as stipulated for in articles 5 and 6, the revictualling of Paris shall be effected fairly by transit over the railroads and rivers, except provisions intended for the revictualment of Paris drawn from the districts occupied by the German troops. The French government engages itself to obtain provisions outside the line of demarcation which surrounds the frontiers of the German armies, except in case of authorization to the contrary effect given by the commander by letter.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.

ARTICLE 10. Every person wishing to quit the city of Paris must be furnished with a regular permit, delivered by the French military authority, and submitted to be vised by the German authorities.

Free passes will be granted by right of position, to candidates, provincial deputations and deputies to the Assembly.

Free movement of persons who have received the authorization indicated will be permitted only between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening.

A WAR CONTRIBUTION.

ARTICLE 11. The city of Paris will pay a municipal contribution of war amounting to two hundred million of francs The payment must be effected before the fifteenth day of the armistice, the mode of payment to be determined by a mixed German and French commission.

A PRECAUTION.

ARTICLE 12. During the armistice nothing shall be taken away of public objects of value which may serve as a pledge for the recovery of war contributions.

NO ARMS OR MUNITIONS TO ENTER PARIS.

ARTICLE 13. Transpart in Paris of arms and munitions and of articles entering into the category of their manufacture is forbidden during the term of the armistice.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ARTICLE 14. Immediate steps shall be taken for the exchange of all prisoners of war made by the French army since the commencement of the war. For this end the French authorities will hand, as promptly as possible, a nominal list of German prisoners of war to the German military authorities at Aimes, Le Mans, Orleans and Vesour. The liberation of prisoners of war will be effected at points nearest to the frontier; and the German authorities will deliver and exchange at the same points, in the briefest possible time, like numbers of French prisoners of war of corresponding grades to the French military authorities. The exchange will extend to civil prisoners, such as captains of ships of the German merchant navy and civi lian French prisoners retained in Germany.

POSTAL SERVICE.

ARTICLE 15. A postal service all letters to be unsealed, will be organized between Paris and the French departments, through the medium of the headquarters at Versailles.

SIGNED AND SEALED.

In faith of which the undersigned have appended to the present convention their signatures.

Sealed and done at Versailles on the 28th day January, A. D. 1871.

BISMARCK.
FAVRE.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

A Man Filling a Responsible Position Taken Into Custody on a Charge of Shoving Spurious Notes—A Hearing To-day.

Last night Officer Thomas Pender arrived in the city from Gallipolis, Ohio, having in custody a man named James Canterbury, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. It appeared from the statement of Detective Pender that Canterbury recently made a trip to this city on the steamboat "Juniata," and paid his fare with a $20 bill, which is alleged to have been a counterfeit. The officers of the boat state that they discovered this fact on reaching Pittsburgh and thereon appeared before the authorities and gave all the information they could respecting it. They ascertaining that Canterbury lived at a placed called Yellowtown, about six miles from Gallipolis, sent Officer Pender for him, with the result stated.

Mr. Pender says the prisoner was a preacher and also a school teacher. He is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing which will probably be granted him today before United States Commissioner McCandless. The spurious note was on the Trademen's National Bank, of New York. It is further alleged that Canterbury is an old offender, but that remains to be developed on the trial of the case.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 5, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, 1; Apoplexy, Cerebral, 2; Apoplexy of the Lungs, 2; Asthma, 1; Cirrhosis of Liver 1; Consumption, 8; Debility, 1; Diptheria, 1; Dropsy of the Brain, 1; Eclampsia, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Catarrhal, 1; Haemorrhage, 1; Haemorrhage from Lungs, 1; Inflamation of Lungs, 1; Measles, 1; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 2; Payemia, 1; Unknown, 2; Still Births.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	12	From 30 to 40	4
From 1 to 2	2	" 40 to 50	1
" 2 to 5	3	" 50 to 60	3
" 5 to 10	2	" 60 to 70	2
" 10 to 15	0	" 70 to 80	2
" 15 to 20	1	" 80 to 90	0
" 20 to 30	2	" 90 to 100	0

Males, 18; Females, 17; White, 32; Colored, 3; Total, 35.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CO MPOUND FLUID
Extract Catawba
GRAPE PILLS!

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, Etc. Purely Vegetable Containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superceding castor oil salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or di ease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swelings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING PROPERTIES are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. Price, $1 50.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
the Great Diuretic,

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostrate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brickdust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Pallid Countenance,	Universal Lassitude,
of the Muscular System, Etc.	

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding Copabia in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.)

O

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc.,

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

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THE HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT.

BY JOSEPH TAYLOR.

A few short months ago, my dear,
Before we two were one,
You vowed to do so many things,
That now are never done.

You said, when home from daily toil
I came with aching brow,
Your hand alone should soothe its pain—
It never soothes it now.

You said you would no burden be,
And dress as means allow;
But what with silks and rings and things—
You do not do so now.

You used to sacrifice yourself,
And to my wishes bow,
Allowing me to have my way—
You never do so now.

You used to sing and play and smile
And gush I can't tell how;
You won my heart, I grieve to say—
You never gush so now.

I mind the moonlight nights when I
Was moved to hear you vow
A boy 'twould be to die for me—
Why don't you do so now?

THE FALSE LOVER.

"I think it must be almost time for him to come now!"

Gertrude Fisher glanced up at the clock, a tiny mother-of-pearl dial, resting in a tangled mass of gilded wheat and ivy leaves, beneath an elaborate glass shade; the hour hand was fast verging on the figure eight. And then Gertrude sighed softly to herself, and once more took up the bit of delicate needlework with which she was occupying herself.

Gertrude was a tall, noble looking girl, with jet black hair brushed plainly back from her clear, pale face, and features pure and emotionless as those of a classic statue. Her dress was of rich wine colored silk, but very simple; and the garnet ornaments that she wore, set in heavy Etruscan gold, seemed peculiarly adapted to her style of beauty.

All the fittings and appointments of the room around her were elegant and luxurous, betoking the refinements of wealth. The carpet was of a soft pearl gray, with white buds strewn over it, delicately shaded into crimson, the walls were gray, panneled with gold; and the furniture was of darkly veined rosewood, upholstered with grey velvet; while the pictures, hanging from a gilded rod which ran around the inner edge of the cornice, the statuettes on their carved brackets, and the alabaster vases, filled with rare trailing ferns and hothouse blossoms, were selected with the utmost taste and care. For Gertrude Fisher was an heiress, and she had learned the best and truest way of enjoying wealth.

The time seemed to pass away very slowly as she sat there, listening to the silver tick of the clock, and the occasional fall of a glowing cinder from the grate into the polished fender below, and waiting anxiously for her engaged lover to make his appearance.

"He is not often so late as this," thought Gertrude, drawing out her little jeweled watch, and comparing it with the clock, with a sort of acknowledged hope that the mother-of-pearl dial was too fast. But no; the two timepieces tallied exactly, and Gertrude had no refuge but to sigh again, and blame herself for being too particular. "Of course I cannot expect him to measure time by the second," she said. But nevertheless she *did* feel a little disappointed. "I wonder where Cecile is," mused Gertrude. "Even her merry, unreasoning chat would be better than this dead silence and loneliness. I suppose she has gone up to her room for the night."

But Cecile Moore had not gone up to her room, as her cousin supposed. She was in the little parlor down stairs; and George Tracy was with her—the recreant for whose coming sweet Gertrude sighed in vain.

Cecile was as different from Gertrude as a glancing fire-fly is from the steady glow of a star, or a babbling, sparkling stream from the silver surface of a lake. She was small, and perfectly shaped and piquant, with golden hair and a transparent skin, and those peculiar turquoise-blue eyes which so often accompany a blonde style of beauty. She had come to London, at Gertrude's invitation, to spend the winter with her; and Gertrude's generosity had supplied the soft blue merino which she wore, with its sapphire velvet trimmings, and even the set of pink coral which relieved her waxen skin with its deep rose tint. Gertrude had grown very fond of Cecile, whom she regarded as a sort of plaything—a live doll, or a tiny white kitten—and Cecile found her cousin's luxurious home a pleasant contrast to the dreary farm-house, where her uncle and his second wife barely tolerated her as a nurse, seamstress, and general drudge to their many children.

"Answer me, Cecile," persisted George Tracy, holding both her small white hands in his, and looking directly into the turquoise-blue eyes.

Cecile struggled to escape.

"George, how can you? What would Gertrude say?"

"I don't care two straws what Gertrude says! I care only interested in you, my darling. Tell me—do you love me?"

"George!"

"For I love you, little pet, better than all the world besides. There, it's out now, and I don't care who knows it."

Cecile put her hand on his lips, with an apprehensive glance toward the door.

"Why is this?" he asked.

"*She* must not know, George. I should be sent home to-morrow!"

"Then you will try and love me, dearest?" he pleaded.

She gave him a glance from beneath her long, curled eyelashes—a glance, half tender, half coquetish, and entirely bewildering. George Tracy had been wavering and uncertain before; now he lost his self-possession entirely. And while Gertrude sat waiting and wondering in the drawing-room above, George and Cecile arranged the treacherous plan which was to wreck her happiness forever, with calm, smiling faces, and voices which never faltered once.

"Sarah go up stairs and call Miss Moore to the breakfast table," said Gertrude the next morning to the parlor maid, who had brought in the hissing urn. "She is later than usual."

Sarah went accordingly, but presently returned with a scared face.

"She's not in her room, ma'am, and the bed's not been slept in."

And that was the last Gertrude Fisher heard of her cousin Cecile and her betrothed husband, George Tracy, for long sad years.

What did she do? What do people generally do when the weight of a great misfortune falls upon them, crushing the very life and vigor out of their hearts? They suffer and endure, and live on. Gertrude did this; and after the first bitterness had died out of her nature—a kindly and a generous one—she even learned to think forgivingly of George and the little blue-eyed girl she had so loved and cherished.

And so the bloom of her first youth passed away, and she settled peacefully down into a soft-voiced, tender-eyed old maid; for Gertrude's was not one of those facile natures which can graft a new love on to an old disappointment, and be happy, after all has come and gone.

It was toward the close of a lowering day in December that Miss Fisher's carriage closely shut, and cushioned with velvet, drew up in front of one of those fashion emporiums where ladies delight in congregating. Madame D'Aubri herself came forward to greet the rich heiress.

"Is my dress finished, madame?" inquired Gertrude.

Madame would inquire. Would Miss Fisher be seated? Presently she returned, in a fit of French gesticulating despair.

"It was through no fault of hers, but Miss Bliss, the forewoman, had allowed the seamstress to take it home to finish, as she had a sick husband whom she could not leave, and they were starving—*absolutement* starving," cried Madame D'Aubri, with a fluttering motion of her flexile fingers. "But it should be sent for immediately, the robe of *soie gris*, and it was the last, the very last time that a dress should ever be allowed to go out of the establishment."

"Never mind, madame," said Miss Fisher, good-humoredly; "it is really a matter of no great moment. Fortunately, I have other dresses, so you need not hurry."

And she re-entered her carriage, followed by Madame; apologizing all the way.

Gertrude had nearly reached her home, when she pulled the check-string, and told the driver to go back to Madame D'Aubri's.

"I suppose it is foolish," she thought within herself, "but I can't help thinking of that poor seamstress with her sick husband."

Madame D'Aubri was astonished by the second appearance of Miss Fisher.

"The address? I will obtain it of Miss Bliss," she said, "if you will kindly wait."

Presently she came, rustling behind the counter, with a bit of paper, which she gave to Gertrude with a low curtsey. Gertrude glanced at it.

"A bad neighborhood, I should judge," she remarked, casually.

"Oh, opprobious, indeed!" assented Madame, who was a little uncertain in the use of English adjectives.

Gertrude gave the paper to her coachman, with directions to him to proceed directly thither.

It was nearly dark when she reached the number indicated—a melancholy-looking house, in a miserable neighborhood.

"Fourth floor, back room," said an old woman in the ground floor, and gathering her silken skirts closely around her, Miss Fisher mounted the steep stairs, where, to judge from appearances, brooms and soapsuds were alike ignored.

She knocked softly at the door of the room indicated. A hollow-eyed little child, scantily dressed, opened it just far enough to peep through. Gertrude could see the murky glimmer of a lamp on the table, and the sullen glow of an insufficient fire in a miserable grate. The room was small, and exceedingly close, and bore the aspect of the wretchedest poverty.

"I have come here, in search of a seamstress, who works for Madame Celeste D'Aubri," said Gertrude.

"Mamma!" said the little child, doubtfully, but she opened the door a fraction wider, and Gertrude entered.

A woman was sewing on the identical *robe de soie gris*, with intent eyes and flying fingers. A man stretched motionless on the bed, with a sheet pulled up over his face.

"You are in trouble," said Gertrude, gently, trying to accustom her eyes to the dim, uncertain light.

The woman made a fretful motion of her elbow, but never looked up.

"Don't disturb me!" she said, petulantly. "I am free at last, but I can't bury *im* until I've done this work, and got the money."

"Cecile! Cecile Moore!"

The woman looked up, at length, pushing back the flaxen hair, that hung in wild disorder over her eyes.

"Who is it that knows me by my old name?" she demanded.

"I am your cousin Gertrude!" replied her kind visitor.

There was something in her voice and manner that made Cecile drop her work, and rise hurriedly to her feet. The next moment she was sobbing convulsively in Gertrude's gentle arms.

"O, Gertrude!" she wailed, "I wronged you cruelly, but I was cruelly punished. If you but knew how miserable, how poverty-stricken I have been! And *he*," —with a shudder—"he beat me, and drank, and gambled, and squandered my wretched earnings; but he is dead, now thank heaven, he is dead!"

"When did he die?" asked Gertrude, inexpressibly shocked."

"Half an hour ago."

Gertrude went to the side of the couch, and looked at the face of her dead lover—the man she had so worshiped years ago. It was old and haggard now, with sunken features and strange set lines round the mouth and brow. And as she stood shuddering there, the last spark of the love she had cherished for so many years died out forever. She had forgiven him once—now she forgave his memory.

"Cecile," she said, turning to her cousin—alas! how worn and wretched she was; with not a relic of her old beauty remaining—"you must come home with me, you and your child."

"With you, Gertrude?" exclaimed Cecile, in amazement.

"With me. Nay, don't shrink away; I have forgiven you."

And she bent to press a kiss upon the brow that had been so waxen fair once; while the little one, taught by a child's unerring instinct, clung close to her skirts.

"Oh, Gertrude," sobbed Cecile, "I think you must be like the angels in heaven?"

In all the pain and bitterness of her first bereavement, Gertrude Fisher had never wished for revenge, but she had it now, full and complete.

George Tracy lay dead before her eyes, and Cecile wept upon her breast!

How They Administer Justice in Alcorn's Kingdom.

A late issue of the Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter has the following:

we have heard of a rich trial by one of Alcorn's pet judges, "learned above his fellows," which furnishes a fair idea of the condition of affairs under Radical reconstruction.

At the circuit court in Tate county, last week, a negro was tried for hog stealing and acquitted. He was immediately placed on the jury, taking the place of a negro who had been on the jury that tried him. The negro whose place had been taken by the hog thief was then put upon the stand and tried for horse stealing. Of corse the hog thief returned the favor, and voted to acquit the horse thief. Such is Mississippi justice.

—Dr. Frank Smith, of Castleton, Vt., committed suicide a few days ago in the office of his father, a physician of that place. He had put some pillows under his head, covered himself with a bit of carpet, and set a washbowl within reach, while a portion of the white powder on the table showed the means of destruction. His brother Albert, who went into the room and discovered him dead, fainted and was found some moments after lying insensible on the body of the suicide. The suddenness of the blow and the tragic circumstances attending it have made his mother almost frantic.

The Proposed Relief to For New York The French People.

The following is the address unanimously adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, proposing to extend prompt relief to the suffering people of France.

"The intelligence that has reached us of an armistice having been agreed on between the contending powers of Germany and France, affords the hope that hostilities may not be renewed, but that a lasting and honorable peace may be permanently arranged between these two nations. It is however, an undoubted fact that great distress exists at present throughout France, owing to the enormous losses sustained by her people by the war, the withdrawal of large numbers of her able bodied population from productive employments, and the consequent paralysis of her industries and commerce.

"Reliable accounts show that in many localities the inhabitants have been reduced to the lowest depths of penury, and that very many are now suffering all the miseries of starvation and want in their most appalling forms. This is true, not alone of the capital and its surroundings, but of the agricultural districts, in many of which the great necessity is at present a sufficient supply of food. The Chamber of Commerce, without committing itself to the merits of this struggle, and basing its action simply on the broad platform of Christian benevolence, recognizes the duty and the necessity of extending liberal and immediate aid to a noble and gallant people—a people who, in our early history, were our political allies and friends and whose hands were not witheld in the hour of our country's need, but who gave cheerfully of their means to secure to us that which we value most of all—our country's liberties.

"Appreciating, therefore, the importance of strengthening those friendly relations which should exist between nations, and in view of the many precedents of a similar character, the Chamber of Commerce recommends that a united and organized movements be made to relieve, so far as may be practicble, the distress which at present exists among the population of France, and it calls upon all citizens, without distinction of nationality or opinions, to co-operate with it in carrying on this beneficent work. It is resolved, therefore, that a committee of thirty gentlemen be appointed by the chair, to take such steps as may be most effective, to present an appeal to the community, to secure contributions from those who are willing to respond, and to determine on the best form of expenditure of the means which may be placed in its hands."

Hazing at West Point.

A correspondent says:

Hazing, in the full sense of the word, has not been practised in the Academy for over a year. Four years ago, or a little while before the present first class had entered as plebes, it became expedient, in the wisdom of those in charge of the Academy, to put an end to the practice of hazing, which was yearly carried to a greater success. It was resolved therefore to place each cadet on oath on his entrance to the Academy, that he would not "molest," "haze," or "grievously torment," any new cadet. The cadets then in the classes were not thus placed on oath, and so considered themselves as not having promised to refrain from the joys of tormenting a plebe. Each year, however, as a class graduated, the number of those thus exempt grew smaller and smaller, and now, with the present first class, has arrived the wished-for moment when each cadet is bound by his oath and honor not to practise the time-honored indignities upon his greener and weaker brethren.

To this lack of permission to "haze," Cadet Smith may thank his escape from the thousand and one tricks that might possibly have been played upon him. As it is, old West Pointers tell, with a keen relish which makes the hair of the uninitiated stand on end, of deeds which might be supposed to have meant death to any less hardened individual than a West Point cadet. Hazing, then, together with fagging, or the making a junior cadet do the dirty work and obey the lazy caprices of a senior classman, may be set down as done away with, and though minor jokes and tricks still prevail, there is nothing of the barbarism of the old system to be found.

Domestic Trials of a Giantess.

There is something very touching in the story of an English giantess who has just revealed her domestic troubles. So long ago as 1843 she was married in Wolverhampton, and for twenty-six years she and her husband lived together, in a van or out of it. We may assume, says the London *Orchestra*, that their conjugal life was marked with the most charming quiet; for as the lady's proportions excited the astonishment of all who saw her, and her husband seems not to have exceeded the ordinary stature of men, it is unlikely that he would provoke unnecessary quarrels. However, in 1869, this faithless person ran away from his wife, leaving her £200 and the van. The possession of this property did not console the pining giantress when she subsequently learned that her husband had gone to Manchester and married somebody else. Fortunately for him, however, the giantess did not take the law into her own hands; but applied in the most correct and peaceable way for a summons. The defence was that it would be "a stretch of the law" to punish the man, the "second wife not feeling aggrieved." But how about the first wife? Great men, we have been told, are by nature solitary; but giantesses appear to long for the sweets of domestic companionship. For a man to run away from a giantess who has hung upon his affections for six and-twenty years, seems to betray an unusual callousness and ingratitude.

Presbyterian Memorial Fund.

The "Five Million Memorial Fund," to commemorate the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, has reached $3,000,000, which sum has been chiefly contributed by the poorer churches of that organization. Several wealthy individuals, however, have contributed. Mention is made of one gentleman in Philadelphia who has given $50,000 to the memorial fund, and another in York, Pennsylvania, has given $50,000. Three gentlemen in Cleveland have given $10,000 each. A number of large contributions has been given by New York Presbyterians. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, in a recent address, said that if the members of the Presbyterian Church all over the country would contribute to this fund as they ought to do, twenty millions of dollars could be raised at once, or even double that sum.

—There is a beautiful girl living near Montreal who, notwithstanding the fact that she has lost both of her legs above her knees, has received over a dozen offers of marriage during the past year, and refused them all. One of her lovers is a member of the Dominion Parliament. This afflicted girl speaks seven languages, and charms everybody who comes near her.

Compulsory Education.

(From the Chicago Times.)

"The "compulsory education bill," now before the Committee on Education in the Illinois House of Representatives, commences with the subjoined charming provision for a free country:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Every person having under his control a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall annually, during the continuance of his control, send such child to some public school in the district in which he resides, at least, twelve weeks, if the public school of such district so long continues, six weeks of which time shall be consecutive; and for every neglect of such duty the party offending shall forfeit to the use of such school district a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

It is not worth while to waste many words upon this inquisitorial device of tyranny and fanaticism. Should such a bill pass the Legislature, it would not probably be worth in the Courts the paper it would spoil. And should a tribunal of justice be found unjust enough to sustain such a law in this country, the people would be very apt to find the proper way to deal with such tribunals. The State which shall find itself able, by penal statutes, to compel parents to send their children to its public schools, even for a day, will not be found in America during this century.

VARIETIES.

—Raw onions pounded as fine as possible are said to be an excellent remedy for scalds and burns.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart's Fifth avenue mansion, in New York, which has been just completed at the cost of $3,000,000, is the most expensive in the country.

—It is a curious fact that most of the musical composers have been childless. Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Corelli, Pergolesa, Rossini, Spontini, Auber, Wagner and Schumann are among the instances.

—A western paper, describing the speech of a young orator, says that "he brake the ice felicitously with his opinion, and was almost immediately crowned with applause."

—Mr. Brignoli, in attempting to say at the Nilsson concert in Indianapolis, that Mademoiselle Nilsson was suffering from a cold, declared that "Mlle Nilsson was a 'leetle horse.'"

—While a party of workmen were engaged in removing a large piece of broken glass from a Canal street window in N. O., last Wednesday, the glass fell to pieces, cutting the throat of Benjamin Levy, who was passing at the time, killing him instantly.

—"Mother," said a lad, "is it wrong to break egg shells?" "Certainly not my dear," replied the mother, "but why do you ask such a silly question?" "Because I have just dropped the basket with the eggs in it," replied he.

—"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt the other day, "I am sorry to hear of your misfortune, your family had my warmest sympathies." "Oh, don't trouble yourself about my family I looked out for them, you bet! Just save you sympathies for the families of my creditors."

—A Virginia paper cites as a remarkable instance of the efficacy of abstaining from medicine, a lady in that State, who has reached the age of ninety ninety-six, and throughout all the long years of her life has taken but three pills and has buried three husbands.

—A few days ago a fire occurred in the ostrich and feather store of Rouse & Snydam, 356 Canal street, New York. The fire originated in the rear of their store, and the smoke soon filled the premises of Mr. Metzger, occupying the same floor, destroying all his stock of over 500 singing birds, consisting of canaries, blackbirds, thrushes, &c., and valued at about $2,000.

—New Orleans has been rejoicing in continued warm weather, which has given quite an impetus to vegetation. Already the violets are purpling the borders, and the lamarque and cloth of gold will soon be all ablpom. The orange trees, which many thought were killed, are also giving evidences of life.

—It is claimed that parallel with the Menominee river, Green Bay, Wisconsin, are four ranges of iron, each about twenty miles long, and containing ten times more iron than in all the Lake Superior ranges combined—in fact, it is asserted that the Lake Superior mines are "a mere flea-bite compared with the Menominee iron hills," and that the Wisconsin ore by actual assay is as rich as that from Michigan.

—Mrs. Gaines, of New Orleans, who is sued for $127,000 lawyer's fees, went into court last week dressed in a handsome green silk, trimmed with a darker shade of green satin, over which she wore an elegant velvet cloak, fringed with black lace. A profusion of blonde curls were caught up and becomingly arranged underneath a jaunty black velvet hat, decorated with a heavy green feather of the exact shade of the dress and gloves.

—A member of the Connecticut legislature was told by a fellow-member that it was "a good day for the race." "What race?" said the shad-eater. "Human race," said the joker. The shad-eater was so impressed with the sell that he tried it on a friend after the following fashion; "It's a good day for the trot." "What trot?" asked the other. "The human race," shouted the joker, who flattered himself he had said a good thing.

—The value of a tooth was the other day decided by two workmen on a Georgia railroad. One of the individuals referred to had knocked two "grinders" out of the head of the other. After a round of an hour's duration, the value was decided to be exactly one black eye, a crushed and bleeding spectacle box, and the remnants of a paper collar. As neither party specified whether the teeth referred to were molar, eye, or wisdom, or whether they were sound and solid in his jaws or otherwise, the public will be left in ignorance in reference to this important matter.

—There are thirteen Radical members of the Tennessee Legislature, and they are known as "the apostles." One of them, however, is ostracised, because he voted for Andrew Johnson, and, so, when they went around to the gallery the other day to have their pictures taken, they left the renegade out. And now he has avenged himself by procuring a copy of the "group," placing it in Ames' menagerie, on exhibition there, and getting the manager to invite the Legislature around.

—The vexed question of the proper mode of baptism was thus disposed of by "Uncle Cæsar," a colored preacher out West: "Now, bredren," said he, "I hear great fuss about dese words, *in* and *into*; and folks wants us to believe dat dey means *under*; and dat when de Scriptur' speaks of an individual going down into de water, de Bible mean to say dat he went under de water. S'pose some day I go over to see brudder Solomon, and brudder Solomon wery politely say, 'Uncle Cæsar, come into de house,' does any body s'pose dis here nigger would crawl under de house?"

Heavy Damages for Baggage Burned.

Cyrus H. McCormick brought a suit against the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Compny for the alleged conversion by them in March, 1862, of several trunks and their contents. Mr. McCormick, a resident of Chicago at the time, arrived in Philadelphia on his way home, and delivered his baggage to the company to be checked through. The trunks were overweight, and the agent refused to check them although the passage tickets were shown unless an additional sum was paid. This was refused, and the return of the baggage was demanded, but too late, as it had already been forwarded. On its arrival at Chicago, as there was no one to receive it, the trunks were stored in the depot, which was struck by lightning the following night, and consumed with the larger part of the baggage. On the trial of the action the jury awarded the plaintiff $10,661 61. From this judgment the company appealed to the Supreme Court, general term, which affirmed the judgment with costs.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Alliance *Democrat* has changed to the Alliance *Local*.

ABDUCTIONS and elopements are the sensations of Youngstown.

TWO boys were drowned in the Huron river on Sunday, a week ago, while skating.

MRS. Rockhold, of Bainbridge, Ross county, has completed her ninety-fifth year.

THE Northern Ohio Fair Association have decided to hold a second fall meeting, from Tuesday, September, 12, 1871.

THERE are in the penitentary at Columbus 102 convicts serving out a second term, 18 serving a third, 10 a fourth, and 3 a seventh.

NEARLY eight millions pounds of cheese was shipped from Wilmington, during the year 1870, amounting to about a hundred thousand dollars.

ON Saturday night, near Shelby, Mr. J. Mier attempted to fill a lighted lamp, when the kerosene ignited and he and his wife were so badly burned that he died, and his wife is not expected to recover.

A WIDOW in Guernsey county has obtained a judgment against a liquor dealer for the sum of $2,500 for making a drunkard of her husband, from which cause death ensued.

TUESDAY night a week ago two men named Thomas and Williams got into a quarrel near Mauch Chunk, when the latter shot the former in the thigh. It is thought that Thomas will recover.

IN the Ashland County Court the case of Stringer, who brought suit against a railway company for putting him from the cars for refusing to pay seventy cents instead of sixty-five, the regular fare; having failed to purchase a ticket, the plaintiff was awarded $300 damages.

IN Belmont county, a whole family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Harrah, Mr. Welling, Mr. Thompson and a servant girl were all poisoned, and but for speedy medical aid, would doubtless have died. As they had all eaten more or less freely of a new cheese, it is supposed that it contained the poison and portions of it have been forwarded for analysis to chemists.

IT is reported that the Deleware and Hudson Canal company is making surveys for an extention of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna railroad, now under construction from Lansebore northward to Ninevah, by continuing the road through to the Chenango valley, and from there branching out to Utica, Auburn and Syracuse. Ninevah is twenty-four miles east of Binghamton, on the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, which the Delaware and Hudson company operates under a lease.

FOR THE POST.

The House of Refuge.

I observe in THE POST of the 27th of January, a statement of the "embezzlement" by H. L. Ringwalt, of over twelve thousand dollars, of the funds of the House of Refuge.

Mr. Ringwalt is stated by you to be "Secretary," and I supposed from this that, he was the Secretary authorized to be elected by the act of incorporation; but I found, on examining the Twelfth Annual Report of the House of Refuge, for the year 1869, which contains the election for officers for the year 1870, that James B. D. Meeds was then elected Secretary.

It appears, that under the act establishing this institution, twelve Managers are to be elected annually, who are to organize by electing a Chairman and *Secretary* out of their own number; but Mr. Ringwalt was not elected a Manager, and therefore, cannot be Secretary of the Board under this provision.

The question then arises, how, or by what authority did he receive this money? The law provided for the election of a *Treasurer*, and it would seem that under that law that Calvin Adams was elected for the year 1870, as he had been for the year before.

Why did he not receive these monies? Men are usually elected to office by reason of their supposed fitness for the place, and it is to be presumed that in this instance Mr. Adams was both competent and responsible, and of course was the legal and proper person to have received the money.

Was Mr. Ringwalt his agent in this business, and if so is not Mr. Adams responsible? This is a matter the public have a right to know, and the managers should explain.

Another question might arise:—Is Mr. Ringwalt legally guilty of embezzlement?

It is due *by* the officers and managers of this institution, to the people of the counties that furnished money to aid in its establishment, and the State that has given to it over two hundred thousand dollars, to make and publish a statement of its affairs. Let the people know how the money has been expended, for the last few years, at least.

In the account of Calvin Adams, *Treasurer*, for the year 1869, I find the following, among other credits: Cash paid for salaries, $13,661 12; supplies, $28,166 82; expenses, $3,929 09. These items are very general, and look pretty large for a reformatory institution, containing for that year but a little over two hundred inmates.

Let the managers appoint a committee of competent gentlemen from the counties interested in the institution to examine into its affairs, and make a report. This would, no doubt, prove satisfactory to the people. WICHERN.

THE Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of last week, says "the strike in the Schuylkill region will not be long with the present feeling of the men who have no confidence in the movement of those who are employed by the companies. It will last until the basis of 1871 is fixed, which ought to be arranged in the course of the ensuing two weeks. After this is fixed and there is a demand for coal, we believe the men will go to work. The Workingmen's Benevolent Association have authorized their committee to settle the January wages on the best terms they can.

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES

THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE

INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Radway Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excrutiating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—is external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If internal,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTRY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS

And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAYS EADY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys, and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Cholologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.